
PLACE in Mexico:

Focusing AIDS Prevention in Border Towns, 2001



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Executive Summary

Why is PLACE necessary in Mexico?

HIV/AIDS is thought to be a concentrated epidemic in Mexico, with prevalence among men who have sex with men and injecting drug users reaching 15% and 6%, respectively, but remaining low at 0.3% among adults in the general population between the ages 15-49. As infection through heterosexual contact rises and women make up an increasing proportion of infections (CONASIDA 2002), HIV/AIDS prevention continues to be seen as a public health priority.

Migration is known to be an important factor in the spread of HIV (UNAIDS 2001). Mexico is known for its role in the movement of people in North America, both as a source of people going to the United States and as a destination or transit country for Central Americans heading north. There is also considerable movement within the borders of the country by individuals engaged in work involving travel, such as truck drivers, military and agricultural workers. Because of this important role in the region, two border towns were identified to be studied as part of the regional project Mobile Populations and AIDS in Mexico, Central America and the United States: Chetumal bordering Belize and Ciudad Hidalgo bordering Guatemala. The objective of this project is to reduce vulnerability of mobile populations to HIV/AIDS. PLACE was implemented in these two towns to contribute to the baseline information collected for the purposes of intervention design and monitoring connected with the regional project. These assessments were funded by USAID through MEASURE *Evaluation*.

What is the specific aim of the PLACE protocol?

Because resources for HIV prevention programs are extremely limited, there is an urgent need to focus interventions where they will have the greatest impact. To prevent new infections, AIDS prevention programs should focus on areas likely to have a high incidence of infection given the regional or national context. The PLACE (Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts) method is a monitoring tool to identify areas likely to have a high incidence of infection (based on available epidemiologic and sociodemographic information) and specific sites within these areas where AIDS prevention programs should be focused. Site-based indicators of sexual activity and AIDS prevention programs are provided by the method to monitor whether interventions are reaching key sexual networks in the assessment area.

The PLACE method includes three steps of data collection. First, key informants in the community are interviewed to obtain a list of sites. Next, each site is visited and someone knowledgeable about the site is interviewed to characterize sites by activities taking place and by the people who come to the site. Finally, interviewers return to a sample of sites to interview individuals socializing there to collect information about sexual behavior and exposure to AIDS prevention programs. Data collection in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo, Mexico was carried out between May and June 2001.

Where do people in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo meet new sexual partners? 344 key informants reported 134 sites in the Chetumal study area and 195 key informants identified 65 sites in Ciudad Hidalgo where people meet new sexual partners. Most of these sites are bars, discos or restaurants.

A variety of key informants, from taxi drivers to bar employees to individuals socializing in the central park, were interviewed to identify sites where people in the area go to meet new sexual partners. While the majority of sites named are located in the city or town limits (76% in Chetumal and 59% in Ciudad Hidalgo), others were beyond the scope of these assessments.

Interviews with a knowledgeable person at each site (site representative) revealed that, as expected, most sites are eating or drinking establishments (64% in Chetumal and 69% in Ciudad Hidalgo). Other types of sites include hotels, private homes, places with erotic dancing, parks, schoolyards and street corners. People drink alcohol at about two-thirds of sites in both assessment areas.

Mobile populations mix with local residents at most sites where people meet new sexual partners in both assessment areas.

Most site representatives reported that people who travel through and do not reside in the assessment area visit the sites (81% in Chetumal and 95% in Ciudad Hidalgo) and also that they mix with local residents at these sites where new partnerships are formed (72% in Chetumal and 91% in Ciudad Hidalgo). Nine percent of people at sites in Chetumal and twenty-five percent in Ciudad Hidalgo had been in the area for three months or less, and most recent arrivals also planned to leave within three months. Mobile men in both

towns and women in Chetumal were mostly coming from and going to places in Mexico. However, women in Ciudad Hidalgo were mostly coming from Central America, and nearly equal proportions had as their destination Mexico and Central America.

Most individuals socializing at sites in both assessment areas confirmed that people meet new sexual partners on site. One-fifth of men and women in both towns had met a new partner at that site at some time. One-quarter of women said they engaged in commercial sex in the four weeks prior to the assessment. Very few men reported having sex with men.

Sixty-five percent of men and women in both assessment areas said that people meet new sexual partners at the site of the interview. About 35% of men and 27% of women in Chetumal and 21% of men and women in Ciudad Hidalgo had at least one new partner in the last four weeks. Approximately 10% of men and 15% of women in both assessment areas reported meeting a new partner at the site of the interview in the last four weeks. Between 20 and 25% of all men and women interviewed had traded money, gifts or favors for sex in the last four weeks. About 5% of men reported having sex with men in the last four weeks.

More men than women can be found at sites during busy times. The ratio of men to women at sites in Chetumal was 3 to 2 and at sites in Ciudad Hidalgo was 10 to 6. Men also tend to be exposed to more of these sexual networking sites than women in one day or night (59% versus 45% in Chetumal and 65% versus 39% in Ciudad Hidalgo visit more than one site). However, more women than men visit the same site at least once a week (47% compared to 22% in Chetumal and 60% compared to 31% in Ciudad Hidalgo).

Reported condom use at last sex with a new partner in Ciudad Hidalgo was high, especially among women. In Chetumal, ever use and use at last sex with a new partner were lower. Condoms were unavailable at most sites.

In both assessment areas, more than 70% of men reported ever having used a condom, however only about half of women reported having done so. Among people reporting a new sex partner in the four weeks prior to the assessment, the majority in Ciudad Hidalgo reported using a condom at last sex with a new partner (80% of men and 93% of women) and 60% of men and women in Chetumal reported doing so. Only 3% of women at sites in Chetumal carried a condom with them at the time of the interview, however 13% of men in Chetumal and 9% of men in Ciudad Hidalgo had a condom with them. About 27% of women in Ciudad Hidalgo had a condom with them at the time of the interview.

A substantial gap exists between sexual network sites having condoms available and those willing to sell or permit their distribution. The gap is even greater in terms of sites ever hosting AIDS prevention programs and those willing to do so.

Although few sites have ever hosted any AIDS prevention programs (17% in Chetumal and 31% in Ciudad Hidalgo), the potential for site-based interventions is high since most site representatives were willing to host programs (80% in Chetumal and 93% in Ciudad Hidalgo). Few sites had condoms available at the time of the interview (9% in Chetumal and almost 30% in Ciudad Hidalgo), but the majority of site representatives were willing to sell them or allow their distribution (64% in Chetumal and 91% in Ciudad Hidalgo).

Utilizing sexual network sites for AIDS prevention could further focus programs, providing a complement to a strong general population campaign. Site-based programs would also provide access to mobile populations who are typically hard to reach with prevention messages.

The findings of these PLACE assessments suggest that there are numerous sites in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo where people meet new sexual partners and that these places are attended regularly by mobile people and locals. Many visitors to these sites report high rates of new sexual partner acquisition, increasing their risk of HIV/AIDS. Inconsistent condom use is an important factor of their risk. The issue of risky sexual behavior cannot be attributed solely to mobile people, as such behaviors are present in the local populations as well. Although there are several limitations to these assessments, the most notable is the possibility of self-presentation bias introduced by participants misrepresenting their sexual behavior. Despite this limitation, the results point to the potential utility of these assessments for local HIV prevention efforts. Both border towns could benefit from place-based AIDS prevention programs, and interventions using the sites identified in these assessments are feasible given the reported willingness of site representatives to participate.

Summary of Indicators from Assessment

Number and Type of Sites	Chetumal (pop. 121,600)*	Ciudad Hidalgo (pop. 12,500)*		
Number of sites reported where people in assessment area meet new sexual partners	176	111		
Number of sites verified and located within assessment area	89	42		
Percent of verified sites				
• With commercial sex workers soliciting clients	18%	21%		
• With youth (<18 years old)	58%	36%		
• With mobile people	84%	95%		
• That are bars, discos or restaurants	61%	57%		
• With >100 people present on a busy night	27%	7%		
AIDS Prevention Program Coverage	Chetumal (n=89)	Ciudad Hidalgo (n=42)		
Percent of sites in study area:				
• That ever hosted HIV/AIDS prevention activity	17%	31%		
• Where site representative willing to have program	80%	93%		
• With condoms never available	79%	69%		
• With condoms available on day of visit	9%	29%		
• Where site representative willing to sell condoms	64%	91%		
Characteristics of People at Sites	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men (n=432)	Women (n=196)	Men (n=162)	Women (n=67)
Percent socializing at sites who:				
• Are younger than 25	35%	55%	33%	40%
• Visit the site at least once a week	22%	47%	31%	60%
• Have been sexually active in past year	78%	60%	67%	48%
• Have met a new sexual partner at the site	20%	22%	22%	21%
• Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	35%	27%	22%	21%
• Had a new sexual partner in past year	59%	37%	41%	27%
• Who report ever using a condom	74%	48%	70%	51%
• Who report using a condom with the most recent new partner (of those with new partner in last 4 weeks)	60%	59%	80%	93%
• Who have attended an AIDS educational session in last 3 months	23%	32%	46%	43%

*Population estimates from 2000 census

Resumen Ejecutivo

¿Por qué es necesario PLACE en México?

Se considera que el VIH/SIDA en México es una epidemia concentrada en ciertas poblaciones, con prevalencias entre hombres que tienen sexo con hombres y usuarios de drogas inyectables que llegan a 15% y 6% respectivamente, pero la prevalencia entre adultos entre las edades 15-49 en la población general sigue en niveles bajos, 0.3%. Al subir el nivel de infecciones por contacto heterosexual y a aumentar la proporción de la cantidad de mujeres contagiadas (CONASIDA 2002), la prevención del VIH/SIDA continua siendo una prioridad en el campo de la salud pública.

La migración es un factor importante en la transmisión del VIH (UNAIDS 2001). México es un país conocido por su papel en el tránsito de personas en Norteamérica, como una fuente de personas que salen para los Estados Unidos y como un destino o país intermediario para los centroamericanos que quieren viajar al norte. También hay mucho movimiento dentro de las fronteras del país de personas con trabajos que requieren viajar, como conductores de camiones, militares y trabajadores agrícolas. A causa de su papel importante en la región, dos pueblos fronterizos fueron identificados para ser estudiados como parte del proyecto regional Poblaciones Móviles y VIH/SIDA en Centroamérica, México y los Estados Unidos: Chetumal en la frontera con Belice y Ciudad Hidalgo que limite Guatemala. El objetivo de este proyecto es reducir la vulnerabilidad al VIH/SIDA de poblaciones móviles. Implementaron PLACE en estos dos pueblos para contribuir a la línea base de información recogida con el propósito de diseñar

intervenciones y monitoreo conectado con el proyecto regional. Estas evaluaciones recibieron fondos de USAID a través de MEASURE Evaluation.

¿Qué es la meta específica del protocolo PLACE?

Porque los recursos para programas de prevención de VIH son extremadamente limitados, hay una necesidad urgente de enfocar las intervenciones donde tendrán el impacto máximo. Para prevenir nuevas infecciones, los programas de prevención del SIDA deben enfocar en áreas más probables de tener un índice de infección más alto dado el contexto regional o nacional. El método PLACE (Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts) es una herramienta de monitoreo para identificar áreas con más probabilidad de tener un índice más alto de infección (basado en información epidemiológica y sociodemográfica disponible) y sitios específicos dentro de estas áreas donde programas de prevención de SIDA deberán ser enfocadas. Se proveen indicadores de actividad sexual y los programas de prevención de SIDA basados en sitios pueden utilizar el método de monitorear para constatar si las intervenciones llegan a las redes sexuales fundamentales de la ciudad.

El método PLACE incluye tres etapas de recolección de datos. Primero, entrevistan a los informantes claves en la comunidad para obtener una lista de sitios. Luego, visitan cada sitio dentro del pueblo y entrevistan a una persona conocedora del lugar con el fin de caracterizar el sitio por actividades que toman lugar allí y por las personas que frecuentan el lugar. Finalmente, los encuestadores regresan

a un muestreo de sitios para entrevistar a individuos socializando allí para recoger información sobre la conducta sexual y su posibilidad de ser expuesto a programas de prevención de SIDA. La recolección de datos en Chetumal y Ciudad Hidalgo ocurrió entre mayo y junio de 2001.

¿Dónde conocen las personas a sus nuevas parejas sexuales en Chetumal y Ciudad Hidalgo? 344 informantes claves reportaron 134 sitios en el área estudiado de Chetumal y 195 informantes claves identificaron 65 sitios en Ciudad Hidalgo donde personas conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales. La mayoría de estos sitios son bares, discotecas o restaurantes.

Una variedad de informantes claves (por ejemplo, taxistas, empleados de bares o personas socializando en el parque central) fue entrevistada para identificar sitios donde gente en el área va a conocer a nuevas parejas sexuales. Mientras que la mayoría de los sitios identificados está dentro de las áreas del estudio (76% en Chetumal y 59% en Ciudad Hidalgo), otros están fuera de los pueblos. Como anticipado, la mayoría de los sitios sirve comida y bebida (64% en Chetumal y 69% en Ciudad Hidalgo), sin embargo otros tipos de sitios incluyen hoteles, casas privadas, lugares con “table dance”, parques, patios de escuela y esquinas de la calle. En más de tres cuartos de los sitios en las dos áreas del estudio la gente bebe alcohol.

Poblaciones móviles se mezclan con residentes locales en la mayoría de sitios donde personas conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales en las dos áreas del estudio.

La mayoría de representantes de sitios reportan que personas móviles visitan los sitios (81% en Chetumal y 95% en Ciudad Hidalgo) y que también se mezclan con los residentes locales

en estos sitios donde se forman nuevas parejas sexuales (72% en Chetumal y 91% en Ciudad Hidalgo). Nueve por ciento de personas en los sitios en Chetumal y 25% en Ciudad Hidalgo han estado en el área por tres meses o menos, y la mayoría que llegó recientemente tenía la intención de salir dentro de tres meses. Los hombres móviles en los dos pueblos y las mujeres en Chetumal venían de e iban a lugares en México en su mayoría. Sin embargo, las mujeres en Ciudad Hidalgo venían de Centroamérica en su mayoría, y una proporción casi igual tenía el destino de México o Centroamérica.

La mayoría de personas socializando en sitios en las dos áreas del estudio confirma que gente conoce a nuevas parejas sexuales en el sitio. Una quinta parte de los hombres y las mujeres en los dos pueblos conoció a una nueva pareja sexual en el sitio de la entrevista en algún momento. Un cuarto de las mujeres dijeron que en las cuatro semanas anteriores a la evaluación trabajaron en sexo comercial. Muy pocos hombres informaron haber tenido sexo con hombres.

El 65% de hombres y mujeres en ambas áreas evaluadas dijeron que personas conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales en el sitio donde toma lugar la entrevista. Aproximadamente 35% de los hombres y 27% de las mujeres en Chetumal y 21% de los hombres y las mujeres en Ciudad Hidalgo tuvo por lo menos una nueva pareja en las cuatro semanas anteriores. Aproximadamente 10% de los hombres y 15% de las mujeres en las dos áreas evaluadas reportaron conocer a una nueva pareja en el sitio de la entrevista durante las últimas cuatro semanas. Entre 20 y 25% de las personas entrevistadas cambiaron dinero, regalos o favores por sexo en las últimas cuatro semanas. Aproximadamente 5% de los hombres informaron haber tenido sexo con hombres en las últimas cuatro semanas.

Se encuentran más hombres que mujeres en los sitios en las horas pico. La razón de hombres a mujeres en sitios en Chetumal fue 3 a 2 y, en Ciudad Hidalgo, fue 10 a 6. La tendencia es que hombres tienen más contacto con más de estos sitios de red sexual que las mujeres en una noche o un día (59% versus 45% en Chetumal y 65% versus 39% en Ciudad Hidalgo visitan más de un sitio). Sin embargo, más mujeres que hombres visitan el mismo lugar por lo menos una vez a la semana (47% comparado con 22% en Chetumal y 60% comparado con 31% en Ciudad Hidalgo).

El uso de condón con la última nueva pareja sexual en Ciudad Hidalgo era alto, especialmente por mujeres. En Chetumal el uso de condón alguna vez y con la última nueva pareja eran más bajo. Condones no estaban disponibles en la mayoría de los sitios.

Más de 70% de los hombres en ambas áreas del estudio reportaron usar un condón alguna vez, sin embargo solamente la mitad de mujeres reportaron haber usado uno. Entre todas personas que reportaron una nueva pareja en las cuatro semanas anteriores a la evaluación, la mayoría en Ciudad Hidalgo reportaron usar condones durante su último encuentro sexual con una nueva pareja (80% de los hombres y 93% de las mujeres), y 60% de los hombres y las mujeres en Chetumal reportaron haber usarlo. Solamente 3% de las mujeres en los sitios en Chetumal y 9% de los hombres en Ciudad Hidalgo llevaban condones con ellos. Aproximadamente 27% de las mujeres en Ciudad Hidalgo llevaban un condón en el momento de la entrevista.

Una discrepancia significativa existe entre los sitios de las redes sexuales que tienen disponibles los condones y aquellos que están dispuestos a vender o permitir la distribución. La discrepancia es aún mayor en términos

de sitios que han tenido programas de prevención de SIDA y aquellos que están dispuestos a participar como sitio anfitrión.

Aunque pocos sitios han participado en algún programa de prevención de SIDA (17% en Chetumal y 31% en Ciudad Hidalgo), el potencial para intervenciones basadas en sitios es alto porque la mayoría de representantes de sitios están dispuestos a ser anfitrión de programas (80% en Chetumal y 93% en Ciudad Hidalgo). Pocos sitios tuvieron condones disponibles en el momento de la entrevista (9% en Chetumal y casi 30% en Ciudad Hidalgo), pero la mayoría de representantes de sitios estaban dispuestos a venderlos o dar permiso por su distribución (64% en Chetumal y 91% en Ciudad Hidalgo).

Utilizar los sitios de redes sexuales para prevención de SIDA puede enfocar programas más, y complementar una campaña fuerte en la población general. Programas basados en los sitios proveerían acceso a poblaciones móviles a quienes generalmente es difícil alcanzar con mensajes de prevención.

Los resultados de estas evaluaciones por PLACE sugieren que hay varios lugares en Chetumal y Ciudad Hidalgo donde personas conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales y gente móvil y residentes locales frecuentan regularmente estos lugares. Muchos visitantes a estos sitios reportan índices altos de adquirir a nuevas parejas sexuales y esto aumenta el peligro de transmisión del VIH/SIDA. El uso inconsistente de condones es un factor importante en el riesgo. El que la actividad sexual de alto riesgo ocurra en estos pueblos no puede ser atribuible a poblaciones móviles solamente, porque hay evidencia de estas conductas en los residentes locales también. Aunque las evaluaciones tienen varias limitaciones, la más notable es el sesgo de

auto-presentación de parte de los participantes. Esto puede llevar a que reporten mal su comportamiento sexual durante la entrevista. A pesar de esta limitación, los hallazgos indican la utilidad potencial de las evaluaciones para los esfuerzos locales en la prevención de VIH/SIDA. Ambas comunidades podrían beneficiar de programas de prevención de SIDA basados en sitios, e intervenciones que usan los sitios identificados en estas evaluaciones son factibles dado el informe por representantes sobre su disponibilidad de participar.

Resumen de Indicadores

Número y Tipo de Sitios	Chetumal (pob. 121,600)*	Ciudad Hidalgo (pob. 12,500)*		
Número de sitios identificados por informantes claves donde personas en el área del estudio conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales	176	111		
Número de sitios verificados en el área del estudio	89	42		
Porcentaje de sitios verificados:				
• Con trabajadores de sexo comercial	18%	21%		
• Con adolescentes (menos de 18 años de edad)	58%	36%		
• Con personas móviles	84%	95%		
• Que son bares, discotecas o restaurantes	61%	57%		
• Con más de 100 personas en noche pico	27%	7%		
Cobertura de Programas de Prevención de SIDA	Chetumal (n=89)	Ciudad Hidalgo (n=42)		
Porcentaje de sitios en área de estudio:				
• Que algún momento tuvo programa de VIH/SIDA	17%	31%		
• Donde representante de sitio está dispuesto a ser anfitrión de programa	80%	93%		
• Nunca con condones disponibles				
• Con condones disponibles el día de la visita	79%	69%		
• Donde el representante de sitio está dispuesto a vender condones	9%	29%		
	64%	91%		
Características de Personas en Sitios	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Hombres	Mujeres	Hombres	Mujeres
Porcentaje de personas que socializan en sitio que:	(n=432)	(n=196)	(n=162)	(n=67)
• Tienen menos de 25 años	35%	55%	33%	40%
• Visitan el sitio por lo menos una vez a la semana	22%	47%	31%	60%
• Han tenido un encuentro sexual en el último año	78%	60%	67%	48%
• Han conocido a nueva pareja sexual en el sitio	20%	22%	22%	21%
• Tuvo nueva pareja sexual en las últimas 4 semanas	35%	27%	22%	21%
• Tuvo nueva pareja sexual en último año	59%	37%	41%	27%
• Alguna vez usó un condón	74%	48%	70%	51%
• Usó condón con más reciente nueva pareja (de ellos con nueva pareja en últimas 4 semanas)	60%	59%	80%	93%
• Asistió sesión educativa sobre SIDA en los últimos 3 meses	23%	32%	46%	43%

*Población estimada del censo de 2000.

Background and Objectives

HIV/AIDS in Mexico

Latin America has not been hit as hard by HIV/AIDS as other regions of the world, with only an estimated 3% of new HIV infections in 2002 coming from this part of the world (UNAIDS 2002). Some countries in the region have seen their epidemics become generalized in the adult population in recent years (Honduras and Belize, for example) and there is danger that prevalence in countries currently below 1% in adults could increase if effective prevention does not occur.

Mexico is experiencing a concentrated epidemic, with 0.3% of adults ages 15-49 living with HIV/AIDS but significantly higher prevalence among men who have sex with men and injecting drug users (15% and 6%, respectively) (UNAIDS 2002). It appears that heterosexual transmission makes up an increasing proportion of AIDS cases among adults. Of all cases transmitted through sexual contact between 1983 and 2002, 40% were described as heterosexual, but 58% of those diagnosed in 2002 were described as such (CONASIDA 2002). About 85% of those with HIV in Mexico are men. However, women are also increasingly infected, with adult women making up 13% of people infected overall, but 15% in the year 2002.

It is well known that Mexico experiences high levels of migration. It is a source of migration for people seeking better economic opportunities in the United States or Canada; a transit country for Central Americans heading north; and a destination, with some Mexican migrants returning home and with some Central Americans working or staying there. In addition, there are other mobile

populations, such as the military, truck drivers, students and those crossing the border for work and returning home daily, that contribute to the high levels of population movement in Mexico. This population movement may present an opportunity for HIV to spread geographically and to groups currently affected minimally.

The PLACE Protocol

The PLACE (Priorities for Local AIDS Control Efforts) method is a monitoring tool to identify high transmission areas (HTAs) and the specific sites within these areas where AIDS prevention programs should be focused. Population-based sero-surveys to empirically identify areas with high HIV incidence are rarely conducted due to cost, feasibility, loss to follow-up, and ethical concerns.

This approach acknowledges that contextual factors are often associated with areas where HIV incidence is high. These include:

- Poverty and unemployment
- Lack of health care services
- Alcohol consumption
- High population mobility
- Urbanization and rapid growth
- High male to female ratio

Consequently, the first step in the PLACE method is to use available epidemiologic and contextual information to identify areas likely to have a higher incidence of HIV infection. Subsequent steps use rapid field methods to identify and characterize sites within these areas where people with many new sex partners can be reached with prevention programs. Characteristics of people

socializing at sites are also obtained. Finally, the information is used to inform interventions in the area. Figure 1 presents the methodology in five key steps.

The method focuses on places where new sexual partnerships are formed because the pattern of new partnerships in a community shapes its HIV epidemic. A place-based approach has programmatic advantages. Approaches based on risk group status, such as being a trucker or sex worker, can be stigmatizing and often inadequate in generalized epidemics. Clinic-based approaches miss most people with high rates of new sexual partner acquisition.

This method was developed at the University of North Carolina and pilot tested in 1999 in Cape Town, South Africa in collaboration with the University of Cape Town. USAID has supported development of the method through the MEASURE *Evaluation* Project.

The application of the PLACE method in Mexico was the first in Latin America and the first to address mobile populations. Field work was carried out in May and June 2001. Funding was provided by USAID.

Figure 1. The five steps of the PLACE protocol.

Step	Objective
1	To identify high transmission areas in the city, district or state
2	To identify sites in high transmission areas where people meet new sexual partners
3	To visit, map & characterize sites in each area
4	To describe the characteristics of people socializing at sites
5	To use findings to inform interventions

Step 1: How Were Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo, Mexico Selected for a PLACE Assessment?

Identification, Selection and Description of Assessment Areas

In 1999, a meeting on Mexican-Central American Cooperation on the Prevention and Control of STD/HIV/AIDS, with special attention to mobile populations, was held in Tapachula, Mexico (INSP 2000). Participants included representatives from the National AIDS Programs, the International Organization for Migration, UNAIDS, USAID, the National Institute of Public Health (INSP) in Mexico, and other stakeholders. One outcome of the meeting was to recognize that mobile populations should be given high priority for HIV/AIDS prevention in the region. Borne out of technical cooperation between countries in the Mexico and Central America region is the project Mobile Populations and AIDS in Mexico, Central America and the United States, coordinated by INSP. The primary aim is to identify, develop and evaluate strategies and interventions that influence social, cultural, political and health service actions which can reduce the vulnerability of mobile populations to STD/HIV/AIDS in border communities in Central America and Mexico. Among specific study objectives is to understand the interaction between migrant and local populations which influence their vulnerability and to understand the context of migration and its effect on vulnerability. The project is carried out in border towns or areas where mobile populations pass in each country in Central America and Mexico (Bronfman et al., 2002).

The border towns in Mexico that were identified for PLACE assessments are Chetumal, near the border with Belize, and Ciudad Hidalgo, bordering Guatemala. Assessments were done in each of these two communities in order to contribute to the above objectives and to serve as baseline information prior to an intervention in Mexican border towns. When considering mobility as a factor of vulnerability to HIV/AIDS in the region, it is important to recognize that Mexico has many people crossing its borders. Many Central Americans pass into Mexico for work or on their way to the U.S. and some migrate south once again, returning home when seasonal work has ended.

Chetumal:

Chetumal is the capital of the state of Quintana Roo in the Yucatan Peninsula of Mexico. The population of the state is characterized by a growth rate of 5.9% during 1999-2000, and in 2000 it registered the highest rate of migration from other Mexican states and other countries at 25.8 per 1,000 residents. About 23% of people older than 5 years speak an indigenous language. The population of the city of Chetumal was 121,600 according to the 2000 census, and in 2001 the municipality where the city is located reported that 35% of the population was younger than 15 (INSP 2001 (a)).

Chetumal lies about 15 minutes from the border with Belize. At the busy border station is a small town called Subteniente Lopez where trucks, other vehicles, and pedestrians can be seen crossing to and from the Free Zone

Figure 2. Location of assessment areas.



just across the border in Belize. Also near the border post is a marine base. The Free Zone has become the primary area for commercial activity, drawing people from all over the peninsula by its cheap prices on items such as clothing, household appliances, and alcohol. Most stores are staffed by Belizeans, however only non-Belizeans are permitted to enter the area to shop. Prior to the establishment of the Free Zone after the North American Free Trade Agreement of 1994, Chetumal was the commercial center for the state. Fifteen minutes north of Chetumal is the small town of Calderitas, a popular tourist destination for locals, with its many restaurants overlooking the bay. The city of Chetumal is an interesting mix of locals, college students attending the University of Quintana Roo, military and marines, state and national officials including migration and customs officers, tourists travelling between Cancun and Belize, day visitors from nearby sugar cane plantations, and others travelling via the nearby national highway. Sex workers are also known to spend

time in Chetumal as part of a circuit with other tourist destinations in the Yucatan Peninsula, such as Cancun. All of the areas mentioned here were considered part of the study area.

Health infrastructure in Chetumal consists of 3 general hospitals; health centers for military and marines; and 4 primary health care centers, one of which provides services to commercial sex workers and is regulated by State Health Services. The National Center for AIDS Control and Prevention operates in the state of Quintana Roo, as well as the State Council for AIDS Control and Prevention, and the programs are mostly supported by federal funds. Funding for programs in infectious diseases increased dramatically between 1995 and 1998 (by 84%) and the STD/HIV/AIDS program absorbed almost 60% of those funds in 1998. The purchase of condoms constituted more than half the funds spent but education efforts only received 4% that same year (INSP 2001(a)).

Border post near Chetumal, entering from Belize



Epidemiological evidence gathered from the national reporting system shows a rise in the number of trichomoniasis cases in the state and fairly steady numbers of reported cases for gonorrhea, herpes, acquired syphilis and HIV. Prevalence of several STIs are higher in Quintana Roo than nationally (Table 1). State-level data on HIV sero-positivity is not available and surveillance data that do exist are not considered reliable. What is known, however, is that the majority of HIV transmission is through sexual contact. The first AIDS cases in the state of Quintana Roo were reported in 1986. Between that time and mid-1998, 142 cases were registered, 124 men and 18 women. By the end of that year, the total number of AIDS cases reached 162 (INSP 2001(a)).

Ciudad Hidalgo:

The town of Ciudad Hidalgo is located in the state of Chiapas and is the seat of its municipality. In 2000, the population was estimated at 12,500 (INSP 2001 (c)). It is suspected that Central American migrants did not participate in the census, which led to an underestimate of the total number of residents.

Crossing the river from Ciudad Hidalgo to Guatemala



The local health center believes that the real population is closer to 18,000, with between two and five thousand staying temporarily at any given time. The growth rate in the municipality between 1980 and 1990 was 5.7%, higher than the rate for the entire state. An estimate of the growth rate for 1999 is much higher, at 14.8%. Twenty-eight percent of the population is younger than 15 years, and the population pyramid reveals a large absence of men between the ages 20 and 24 (INSP 2001 (b)).

Even prior to colonial times, Ciudad Hidalgo served as a gateway between North and Central America. It lies on the banks of a river that serves as the natural border between Mexico and Guatemala. The Panamerican Highway runs through this town, making it a high-traffic area and the principal route for trucks crossing the International Bridge. The Panamerican Railroad also runs through the town. On the Guatemalan side of the river lies Tecún Umán, a border town included in the regional project but not in this assessment. Many locals make their living ferrying goods and people across the river on wooden rafts. Near Ciudad Hidalgo are coffee and fruit plantations and some cattle farms that employ migrant workers

seasonally, many of whom come from Guatemala. The city of Tapachula is thirty minutes away and is the economic center of the state of Chiapas.

Other characteristics of Ciudad Hidalgo include the active and somewhat organized sex work industry. Its location makes the town a convenient stop for truck drivers and other mobile people who, along with some locals, supply customers to sex workers. In most cases, formal sex workers are from Central America and may stay in town for a number of months to earn money. Many bars in town provide housing for sex workers and offer them a place to work. Because sex garners a higher wage on the Mexican side of the border, informal female sex workers may cross the river from Guatemala, wait in the park or market for a customer, visit a hotel or private home that rents rooms for sex during the day, and return home at the end of the day. Ciudad Hidalgo is known to be a dangerous town, especially at night and near the railroad tracks where gangs of Central American migrants are known to wait for other illegal migrants to rob.

The public health center in Ciudad Hidalgo reports that it reaches about 65% of the population, 90% of whom are originally from Central America, mostly Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras (INSP 2001(c)). Anyone can seek care at this facility. There are also two health units to serve people insured under social security (IMSS) and under the state workers' plan (ISSSTE). A few private clinics also exist. Registered sex workers visit the public health center once a week for a

check up, including a bi-monthly STI screening. This program is obligatory to sex workers who wish to renew their permission to continue working, however the health center estimates that only 20% participate in the program regularly. The health center offers condoms through the family planning program, and reports giving them freely to whomever requests them. They concede that their supply is not sufficient to satisfy demand. At times the Center does provide condoms to sex workers. Condoms are also available in pharmacies, in some bars, and from sex workers themselves. Health care services are known to be cheaper in Guatemala, so many people cross the border to receive care, for lab tests, or to buy medicine (INSP 2001(c)).

Between 1986 and 2000, 701 AIDS cases and 92 AIDS deaths were reported in the state of Chiapas. In the town of Ciudad Hidalgo, only one HIV-positive case was registered at the Health Center between January and September 2000. However, respondents of a household survey named 4 cases, but it is not known whether any of those individuals had already died. Other government sources report that in Ciudad Hidalgo there were 3 people testing positive for HIV in 1997, 4 in 1999 and 5 in 2000. The same source provides data for the entire Jurisdiction VII, which includes Ciudad Hidalgo. Of the cases in the jurisdiction recorded in 1999, 70% were men. The Health Institute of Chiapas estimates that the rate of underreporting of HIV cases is 54%. Prevalence of other STIs are higher in Chiapas than nationally (Table 1) (INSP 2001(c)).

Table 1. Rates of sexually transmitted diseases in the states of Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo as compared to national rates

	Quintana Roo	Chiapas	Mexico
Gonorrhea prevalence	2.2	2.5	1.1
Acquired syphilis prevalence	2.0	1.7	0.9
Genital Herpes prevalence	11.3	7.3	3.5
Human Papilloma Virus prevalence	5.4	30.2	4.8

Source: CONASIDA 2002. Data from 2001.

Community Links and Local Ethical Review

The assessment protocol received ethical approval by the Institutional Review Board of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill's Medical School. The local principal investigator also obtained approval for the assessment by the Ethics Committee of National Institute of Public Health in Mexico. Support from local health officials in each city to conduct studies to inform AIDS interventions, including ethnographies, household surveys and PLACE assessments, was obtained by INSP researchers prior to initiation of activities.

Instrument Adaptation and Field Work Team Selection

All materials related to the assessments were adapted to the context of Mexican border towns. The PLACE protocol, interviewer training manual and questionnaires were translated into Spanish and reviewed by bilingual researchers for accuracy.

Training of the three local field coordinators was conducted in Cuernavaca, Mexico over a period of 4 days. All questionnaires were field tested at that time and final adjustments were made.

Field coordinators were selected on the basis of their familiarity with the assessment areas and experience with surveys related to HIV/AIDS and mobile populations. Two were from INSP and one from the National Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS (CENSIDA). Because Chetumal is a larger assessment area, two coordinators oversaw that assessment. Field coordinator duties included: conducting interviews, training interviewers, checking completed questionnaires for accuracy and completeness, troubleshooting in the field, assigning tasks to interviewers, and communicating with MEASURE *Evaluation*.

Potential interviewers in Chetumal were identified by a professor/researcher in the Department of International Studies at the University of Quintana Roo. Most were students in this department who participated in a household survey to inform the same project. They were selected based on their

experience with surveys related to HIV/AIDS and mobile populations, willingness to work flexible hours and to interview a variety of people.

Interviewers for Step 2 of the protocol (key informant interviews) in Ciudad Hidalgo were identified with the help of the local health center director. They were selected based on their ability to administer the questionnaire, to approach a variety of people and to work according to the required schedule. For Steps 3 and 4 (interviews with site representatives and individuals socializing at sites), interviewers were identified through the assistance of the NGO Mano Amiga, based in nearby Tapachula, whose work is dedicated to issues related to HIV/AIDS. Interviewers were ultimately selected on their sensitivity to questions related to sexuality and mobility and willingness to work evenings and weekends.

All field work was carried out between May and June 2001.

Step 2: Where Do People Go to Meet New Sexual Partners? Findings from Key Informant Interviews

Methods to Identify Sites

We define a sexual network site as a place or event in an area where people with high rates of partner acquisition meet to form new sexual partnerships. A site could be a bar, a brothel, an all-night party, or a market place. In less populated areas, sites may cluster around taxi stops or places that sell beer/alcohol. The focus is on new partnerships because individuals with high rates of new partner acquisition are more likely to transmit infection and because a newly acquired infection is more infectious. We encourage identification of all sites in a designated assessment area, not just traditional ‘hot spots’. Along with well-selected M&E indicators, a map of these sites can help program planners focus intervention efforts at sites where opportunity for HIV transmission is likely to be greatest.

Key informant interviewing is the primary method to identify all sites where residents of the assessment area meet new sexual partners. Key informant interviews are a rapid method for obtaining sensitive data not otherwise available and are especially useful for obtaining data such as a list of sites that can be verified by other sources. By developing a list of sites from many key informants, the bias from any individual informant is reduced. No information is collected from key informants about their personal behavior.

Interviewers were trained in key informant interviewing by field coordinators and the MEASURE *Evaluation* staff during a half-day training. They practiced with each other, and

in Chetumal with other students at the university, before beginning interviews in the larger community.

A summary of the key informant interviewing protocol used in assessments is as follows:

- The estimated number of key informant interviews prior to the beginning of field work was 300 in Chetumal and 200 in Ciudad Hidalgo, but it was agreed that key informants would continue to be recruited until few new sites were named.
- Key informants were identified at two levels. First, general areas for carrying out this phase of the study were identified according to whether they were central points of the city (the park in the center of town) or points where mobile populations were likely to spend time (bus stations, border post, etc.). Second, a list of potential types of key informants was identified prior to field work. The list included taxi or tricycle taxi drivers; truck drivers; bar, restaurant, grocery, or hotel owners or employees; sex workers; NGO staff; health care providers; in and out-of-school youth; businessmen; street vendors; security guards; military; police; border officials; agricultural or migrant workers; teachers; or people socializing at a potential site. Key informants with a variety of characteristics was ensured by study coordinators by monitoring completed questionnaires at the end of each day of data collection. Potential key informants were approached, informed of the purpose of the study and

assured anonymity should they choose to participate. They were then asked to participate. Interviews were only carried out with individuals 18 years or older.

- In order to be sure key informants thought about all types of sites, and not only those where sex workers can be found, for example, interviewers were trained to probe for sites where truck drivers, migrant workers, homosexuals, residents and youth might go to meet new sexual partners.
- Information regarding the name, address or location, and type was requested from key informants about each site named.
- In order to ensure that no sites were missed, the ethnography previously conducted by researchers at INSP was consulted, interviewers were asked if they knew of any sites not mentioned, and sites not named by key informants were noted when a field coordinator was mapping all the sites.

Results

A variety of key informants were interviewed over 4 days in each assessment area (Figure 3). Table 2 provides a summary of field work.

In Chetumal, three-quarters of the sites named (134 sites) were reported to be in the study area. Other sites were located in Belize or in communities north of the assessment area, including the tourist towns of Playa del Carmen and Cancun. No events were named. Two-thirds of the key informants were between 20 and 39 years of age, and the average age was 33. Just over one-third of key informants were women. The refusal rate was 2%.

In Ciudad Hidalgo, fewer than 60% of sites named by key informants were located in the assessment area (65 sites). Several sites in the nearby city of Tapachula or on the Guatemalan side of the border were reported. Other sites named were located in a town where migrant agricultural workers live. No events were named. Sixty-four percent of key informants were between 20 and 39 years of age, and the average age was 35. Almost 30% of key informants were women. The refusal rate was 10%.

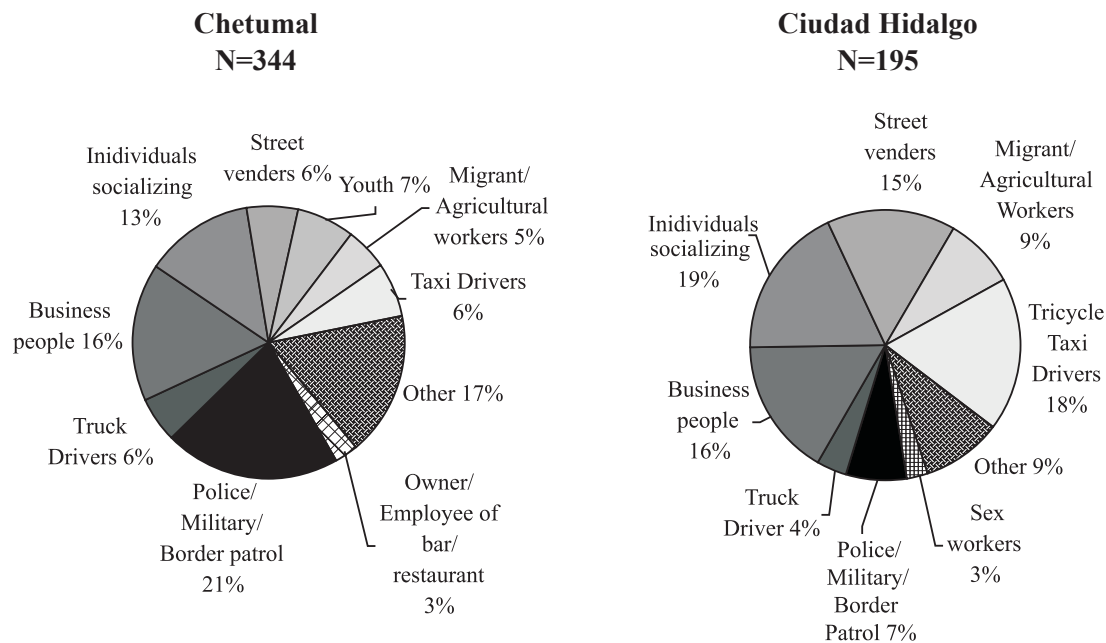
Discussion

Overall, the method of using key informants to identify sites where people meet new sexual partners was successful in both border towns. The low refusal rates indicate the acceptability of the questionnaire by respondents, which is likely due to the fact that no questions about personal behavior were asked.

Table 2. Summary of key informant field work

	Chet. N	Cd. Hid. N
Days of key informant interviewing	4	4
Number of interviewers	8	6
Number of sites reported	176	111
Total key informants	344	195

Figure 3. Characteristics of key informants.



In Chetumal, taxi drivers were the most informative. Types of key informants identified as important to approach that were not originally listed were shoe shiners, people who sell flowers at night to men accompanied by women, and pizza delivery people. Most key informants seemed comfortable with the questions posed to them, however women mostly named “traditional” sites such as those with advertised “table dancing” for entertainment or other well-known sites. During the next phase of data collection, field coordinators identified a few sites that were overlooked by key informants. It is not known whether other sites were missed.

In Ciudad Hidalgo, tricycle taxi drivers provided the most sites, as expected. All respondents except business people or shop owners seemed reluctant to identify sites that were not bars or restaurants even though many clandestine sites are known to exist in the area. Town officials only named licensed establishments but did mention that there were

a number of *casas de citas*, or private homes that rent rooms for sex. Most *casas de citas* were only named by one informant and the field coordinator thought that many were missed. (Because these are sites where people go *after* they have met at another site, the omission of some *casas de citas* may not signify an omission of places where people *meet* partners. They are also unlikely places for an intervention due to their private and hidden nature.) It is not known whether other sites in Ciudad Hidalgo were missed by key informants. Because of the town’s unique geographic location on a major regional highway and on the border of Guatemala, many illegal activities are known to occur, such as sex work and unauthorized movement of goods, people and drugs. This has led to close scrutiny of the town by authorities. Ciudad Hidalgo has also been studied by many anthropologists and other social scientists. As a result, there is a suspicion of outsiders or people asking questions.

Step 3: What are the Characteristics of Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners? Findings from Interviews at the Sites

Methods

Interviews with a person knowledgeable about each site are undertaken at this step in the protocol to obtain information regarding the activities that take place on site as well as characteristics of people who visit the site, both of which are important for planning AIDS prevention activities. No questions regarding the respondent's individual behavior are asked. As interviewers look for sites identified by key informants, those sites that simply cannot be found using the directions given by the informants, no longer exist, or have closed temporarily, are identified, leaving one list of unique sites from which to plan the final step of field work.

Field Coordinators and, in the case of Chetumal, MEASURE *Evaluation* staff trained the interviewers to administer the questionnaire to site representatives during a one-day training. In Chetumal, after reviewing the instrument and answering questions about the process, interviewers practiced with each other and later with shop owners near the university that were not named as sites by key informants.

A summary of the protocol used for interviewing site representatives in both towns is as follows:

- A list of sites named by key informants was created in order to plan for field work. Sites named outside the assessment area were eliminated from this list.
- At each site in the study area, the interviewer identified someone knowledgeable about the site by explaining to an employee there that they were interested in talking with someone who knew about the site and the people who come to the site. The person first approached then indicated an appropriate person, which many times was a manager. At public sites where there is no one employed, interviewers looked for a person who likely knew what happened at the site, such as a street vendor or shop owner with a view of the site. If a suitable respondent was not available at the first interviewer visit, the site was revisited at a later time.
- Potential respondents were informed of the purpose of the study and assured anonymity. They were then asked to participate and assured that their participation was voluntary. Interviews were only carried out with individuals 18 years or older. Because information was collected regarding some illegal activities such as sex work, great care was taken to assure the respondent that this information would be used for planning health programs and would not be given to the local authorities.
- Respondents were asked: the correct name and address of the site and number of years in operation; types of activities occurring on site; estimated number of clients at peak times and number of staff; estimates of daily amount of alcohol consumed; characteristics of people visiting the site, including their residence, employment status, mobility, age

and gender; whether people meet new sexual partners at the site; the extent of AIDS/STD prevention activities onsite including condoms and posters; their willingness to sell condoms or host AIDS prevention activities.

- After all sites were revisited, a final list of unique sites was made. In some cases, key informants had indicated the same site but provided two different names. In other cases, sites named by key informants no longer existed, were closed temporarily, or were not found by interviewers. Such occurrences were accommodated in the final list of unique sites.
- At some sites in Ciudad Hidalgo, interviews with individuals socializing at the site (Step 4) were carried out immediately after the interview with a site representative.

Mapping Sites and Key Contextual Information

Each site found by interviewers was mapped, regardless of whether an interview was completed. In Chetumal, health service delivery points and plazas were also mapped.

In order to map each site, a Garmin Global Positioning System (GPS) unit was used. The GPS unit measures latitude and longitude coordinates which can later be converted to points on a map. In both Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo, all sites were mapped by a field coordinator.

The coordinates were placed on digital maps obtained from the *Instituto Nacional de Estadística, Geografía e Informática* (INEGI), which is the government institute that provides geographic, demographic and economic information for Mexico.

Results

While site verification interviews only took 4 days to conduct at 89 sites in Chetumal, this step of data collection at the 42 sites visited successfully in Ciudad Hidalgo was spread over 14 days. This was due to combining this step with interviewing individuals socializing at each site, making it only possible to conduct a few site verification interviews per day or evening. Table 3 provides a summary of field work.

Table 3. Summary of site verification field work

	Chet.	Cd. Hid
	N	N
Days of site verification	5	14
Number of interviewers	10	10
Outcome of Site Verification Visits		
Site found and interview completed	89	42
Site found but manager refused	11	6
Site found but no knowledgeable person age 18 or older was identified	1	1
Site not found, closed temporarily or no longer a site	33	16
Total sites	134	65

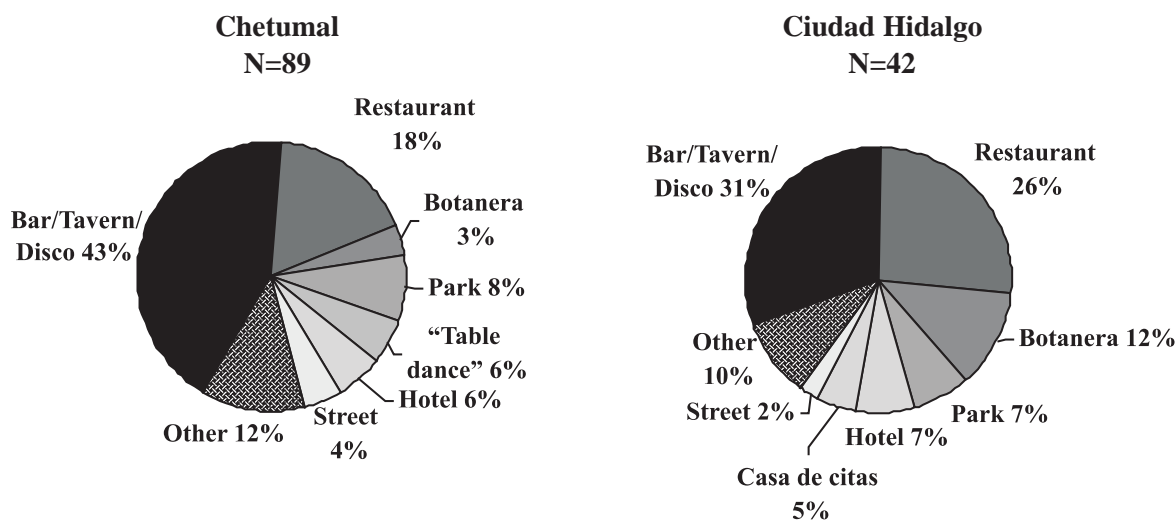
About one-quarter of sites in both towns were not found or were closed. The refusal rate was 11% in Chetumal and 13% in Ciudad Hidalgo.

Types of Sites Found

In Chetumal, over half the sites were bars, discos or restaurants (61%) (Figure 4). Other types of sites found were parks or plazas, hotels, street corners, establishments with table dancing as entertainment, a gas station, swimming holes, a church, schools, a soccer field, and a pier. On average, sites have been in existence 11 years, with almost half having operated more than 6 years. Fridays and Saturdays are the busiest days of the week for sites. Six male and five female employees work at sites on busy days or evenings, on average. On a busy day or night, the median number of men attending sites is between 21 and 50 and women is between 11 and 20, as reported by site representatives.

In Ciudad Hidalgo, bars, discos and restaurants were also the most frequently identified types of sites (57%) (Figure 4). Another 12% of sites were *botaneras*, or small establishments that serve light meals and alcohol, primarily beer. In Ciudad Hidalgo *botaneras* are only open until 10 p.m. and are known as places where sex workers solicit clients. A street corner, a gas station and parks were also sites found in Ciudad Hidalgo. However, unique to this study area were parking lots for trucks and cars and private houses used as *casas de citas*, or “meeting houses” where a couple who has previously met can go to have sex. The number of *casas de citas* verified was fewer than the number reported; access to such sites was difficult due to the discrete nature of their operation and vague directions given by key informants. According to informants, each *casa de citas* may only host a few couples a day at most and also may sell soft drinks or a few items in the front of the house as a sort of guise. About half of sites have been operating

Figure 4. Types of sites.



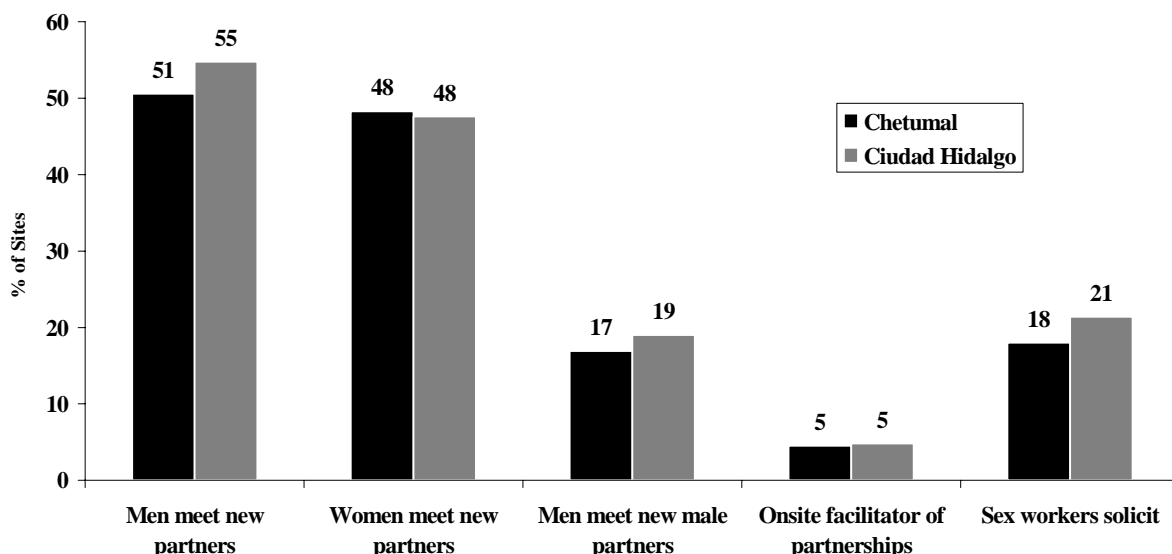
7 years or more, and 12% only opened their doors less than one year prior to the assessment. Average number of years in operation for sites was 12. Friday and Saturday are the busiest days for sites, however even Monday, Tuesday and Thursday were reported by more than 50% of sites to be busy. Only two men and three women on average staff sites on busy days or evenings. Sites are relatively small, with the median number of men attending on a busy day or night being between 11 and 20 and the median number of women being fewer than 10, according to site representatives.

Activities Occurring at Sites

Although every site had initially been identified by at least one key informant as a place where people meet new sexual partners, partial confirmation of these reports came from interviewing someone onsite who was knowledgeable about the site. These knowledgeable people or site representatives could be site managers, employees, or regular patrons.

In Chetumal, 53% of site representatives confirmed that people meet new sexual partners there, with about half of sites reporting that men and women meet new partners, and almost one-sixth saying that men meet new male partners at that site (Figure 5). Representatives at one-sixth of the sites reported that male and female employees meet new partners on site. At only 4 sites (5%) did the site representative say that someone at the site facilitated the meeting of partners and at 18% of sites were sex workers reported to solicit customers. About 17% of those interviewed estimated that at least half of the men who come to the site meet a new sexual partner while there but only 10% said the same about the women who come to the site. Beer or hard alcohol is consumed at about two-thirds of the sites. Music is played at 65% of sites, there is television or video viewing at 32% and dancing at 34%. Table dancing for entertainment is the main attraction at almost 8% of sites.

Figure 5. Proportion of sites with sexual partnership forming activities, as reported by site representative.



Almost 60% of site representatives interviewed in Ciudad Hidalgo confirmed that people meet new sexual partners on site (Figure 5). About half reported that men and women met new partners there. Almost one-fifth mentioned that men met new male partners on site. Male employees were reported to meet new partners at 14% of sites, however that proportion reached 31% of sites in regard to female employees meeting new partners. At only 5% of sites did the respondent report that there was someone onsite setting up partnerships and sex workers solicit customers at just over one-fifth of sites. It was not clear whether this included women who were employed at the site as sex workers, or only sex workers not employed by the site. At 22% of sites, the person interviewed reported that at least half the men meet a new partner while on site and, at about 26% of sites, women do so. Beer is consumed at 74% of sites, but liquor at only 19%. More than half of sites play music (64%), one-sixth offer television or video viewing and one quarter have dancing. There were no sites reporting table dancing in Ciudad Hidalgo.

Characteristics of People Who Visit Sites

It was observed by interviewers that the ratio of men to women at sites in Chetumal is 1.5 to 1 and in Ciudad Hidalgo is 2.4 to 1. This is not unexpected since many sites are known to have female sex workers or erotic dancers as entertainment for men. Furthermore, mobile populations passing through border towns tend to be male truck drivers or migrant workers who often travel unaccompanied by female partners.

Because these assessments were carried out in border towns through which mobile populations pass, it was important to assess the attendance of people in transit, as well as

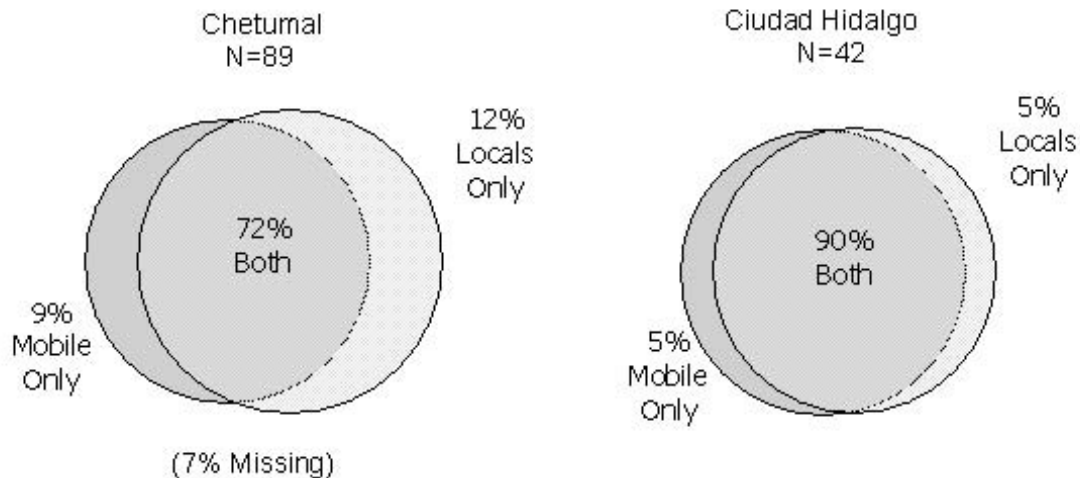
locals, at the sites where people meet new sexual partners. Mobile and non-mobile people mixing in sexual partnerships broadens the sexual network of these border towns, and could provide an opportunity for HIV and other STIs to be spread widely in a country or region.

- In Chetumal, the majority of site representatives (81%) reported having men or women visitors who either travel through the area regularly or pass through one time (Figure 6). A similar proportion of representatives (84%) reported that people either born in the area or who have lived there at least one year socialize on site. Almost three-quarters of sites (72%) reported both mobile people and locals coming to the site.
- In Ciudad Hidalgo, almost all site representatives reported mobile people visiting (95%) (Figure 6). The same proportion reported locals coming to the site. Both mobile and local populations socialize at about 90% of the sites.

Some economic activities necessitate mobility. Agricultural workers follow work seasonally and other migrant workers continually go to where they can earn an income. Truck drivers and taxi drivers are mobile by definition. It is known that sex workers move in circuits that include the Chetumal area and sex workers in Ciudad Hidalgo are often Central Americans with their sights set on another destination.

- In Chetumal, male migrant and agricultural workers socialize at about 40% of sites; female migrant workers visit 28% of sites and female agricultural workers visit 18% of sites. Male truck or taxi drivers go to 63% of the sites, while female sex workers can be found at 28% of sites.

Figure 6. Proportion of sites visited by only mobile and only local populations, and the proportion of sites with overlap of these two groups.



- In Ciudad Hidalgo, half of sites reported male migrant workers and two-thirds reported female migrant workers. About 29% of sites reported men described as agricultural workers coming to the site and 21% in the case of women. Most sites in Ciudad Hidalgo reported that male transportation workers visit the sites (86%) and almost half indicated that female sex workers do so (45%).

Because of the strategic location of border towns, there are military bases in these towns or nearby. Both towns are also either on the water, as is the case of Chetumal, or less than one hour from a port, as is the case of Ciudad Hidalgo. Some marines or other military personnel are stationed at or near these border towns and away from their families for a few months at a time.

- In Chetumal, 65% of sites reported that military or marines are visitors.
- In Ciudad Hidalgo, 45% of sites reported that military men are patrons and 26% marines.

The mobile populations passing through these border towns include both Central Americans and Mexicans from other states. One factor influencing this intersection of people from throughout the region is the North American Free Trade Agreement. Central American truck drivers are not allowed to enter Mexico and must transfer their goods to Mexican truck drivers at the border.

- In Chetumal, 73% of site representatives reported that men from three or more other Mexican states visit their sites and 79% said the same about women. Home states of patrons as reported by at least 25% of site representatives were Chiapas, Campeche, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatan, all states in the southern part of the country, and Mexico City. It was also reported that Central American men are patrons at 82% of sites and Central American women at 62%. Most Central Americans who visit sites are from Belize (82% men, 62% women), but about one-fifth of sites

reported Guatemalan visitors, and about one-tenth, Honduran visitors. Few sites reported having patrons from El Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica or Panama.

- In Ciudad Hidalgo, the proportion of sites with Central American female patrons is much greater than those with women visitors from three or more other Mexican states (74% compared to 17%). However, men from three or more other Mexican states are said to visit 88% of sites, and men from Central America, 91% of sites. Home states of men reported by at least 25% of site representatives were Michoacan, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, Queretaro, Veracruz and Mexico City. Most sites report their Central American patrons coming from Guatemala (91% men, 74% women), but more than 60% also reported patrons from Honduras and El Salvador. Thirty percent have visitors from Nicaragua and 25% from Costa Rica, but few report visitors from Panama and only one site from Belize.

An important group to monitor for AIDS prevention activities is youth. A knowledgeable person at each site was asked whether people younger than 18 come to the site.

- In Chetumal, men and women younger than 18 visit about half the sites.
- In Ciudad Hidalgo, only 15% of site representatives reported men and 26% of sites reported women younger than 18 visiting.

Other important groups that patronize these sites are the unemployed and students.

- In Chetumal, 40% of site representatives reported that unemployed men and women

visit their sites. Male students are patrons of 63% of sites and female students of 51% of sites. The University of Quintana Roo is located about 10 minutes from the center of Chetumal and draws students from all over the Yucatan Peninsula.

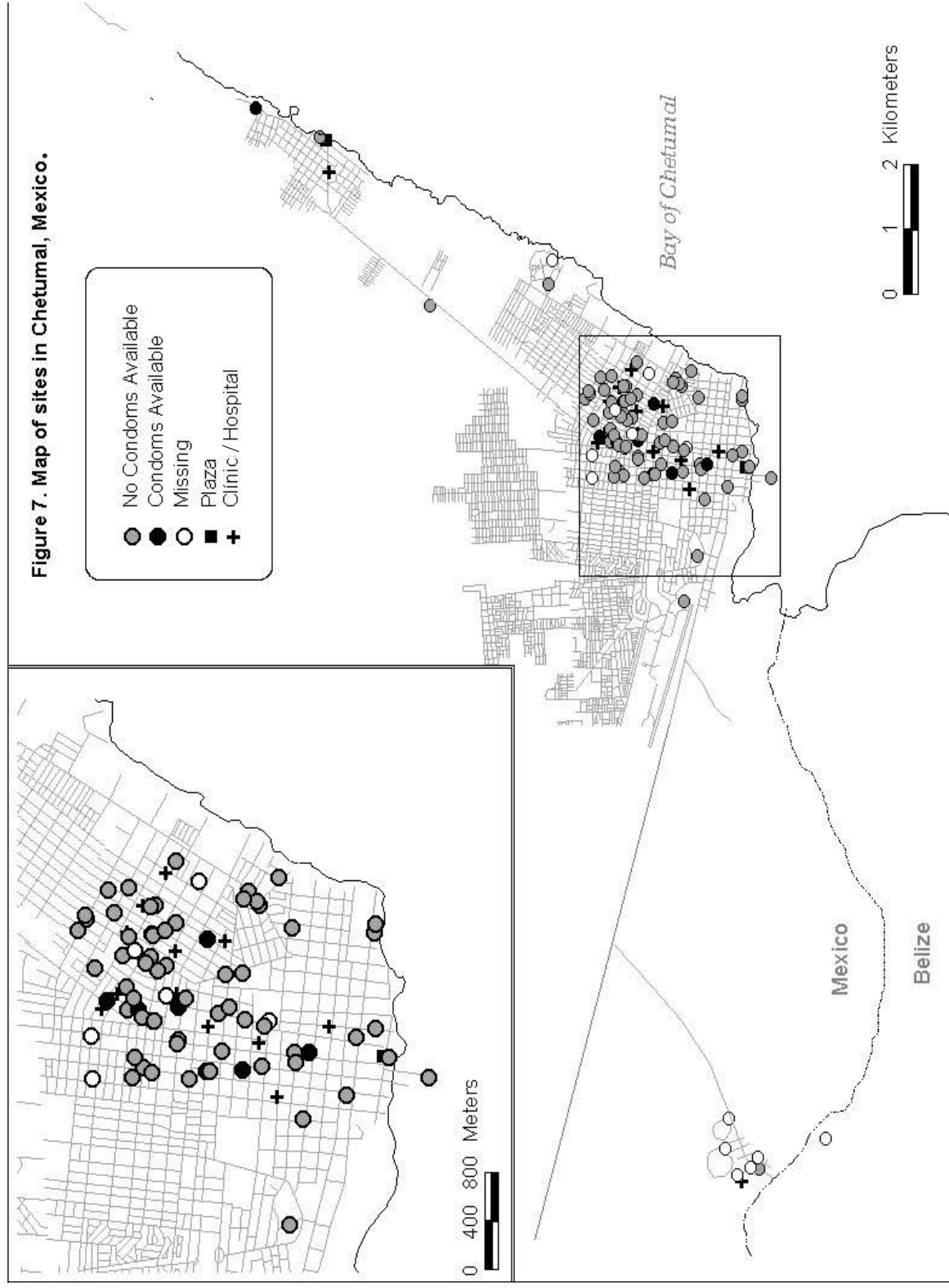
- In Ciudad Hidalgo, representatives of 50% of sites reported that unemployed men and women are patrons. Male students are said to come to 29% of sites and females to 21% of sites.

History of and Potential for AIDS Prevention Activities at Sites

Site representatives were asked whether any AIDS prevention activities have ever occurred on site and about condom availability at the site and near the site. They were also asked about their willingness to host AIDS prevention activities or to sell or permit the distribution of condoms.

- In Chetumal, only about 15% of sites had ever had AIDS prevention activities on site. No sites had AIDS posters or brochures on display. However, 80% of site representatives were willing to have a prevention program on site. (This may be an underestimate since 12% of responses are missing.) Only 3% of site representatives reported that condoms were always available on site and 9% said they were available on site at the time of the interview (Figure 7). Almost 80% reported that condoms were never available on site. However, 69% reported that condoms could be found within 10 minutes of leaving the site at night. Almost two-thirds of site representatives were willing to sell condoms or permit their distribution on site. (This may be an underestimate since 24% of responses were missing.) See Figure 9.

- In Ciudad Hidalgo, about one-third of the sites had ever hosted an AIDS prevention activity. Twelve percent had either AIDS posters or brochures visible at the time of the interview. However, almost all site representatives were willing to have prevention activities on site (93%). Condoms were always available at one-quarter of the sites but never available at almost 70% of sites. 29% had condoms at the site at the time of the interview (Figure 8). Sixty percent of site representatives said that condoms could be found within 10 minutes of leaving the site at night. About 90% of site representatives were willing to sell or allow distribution of condoms on site. See Figure 9.



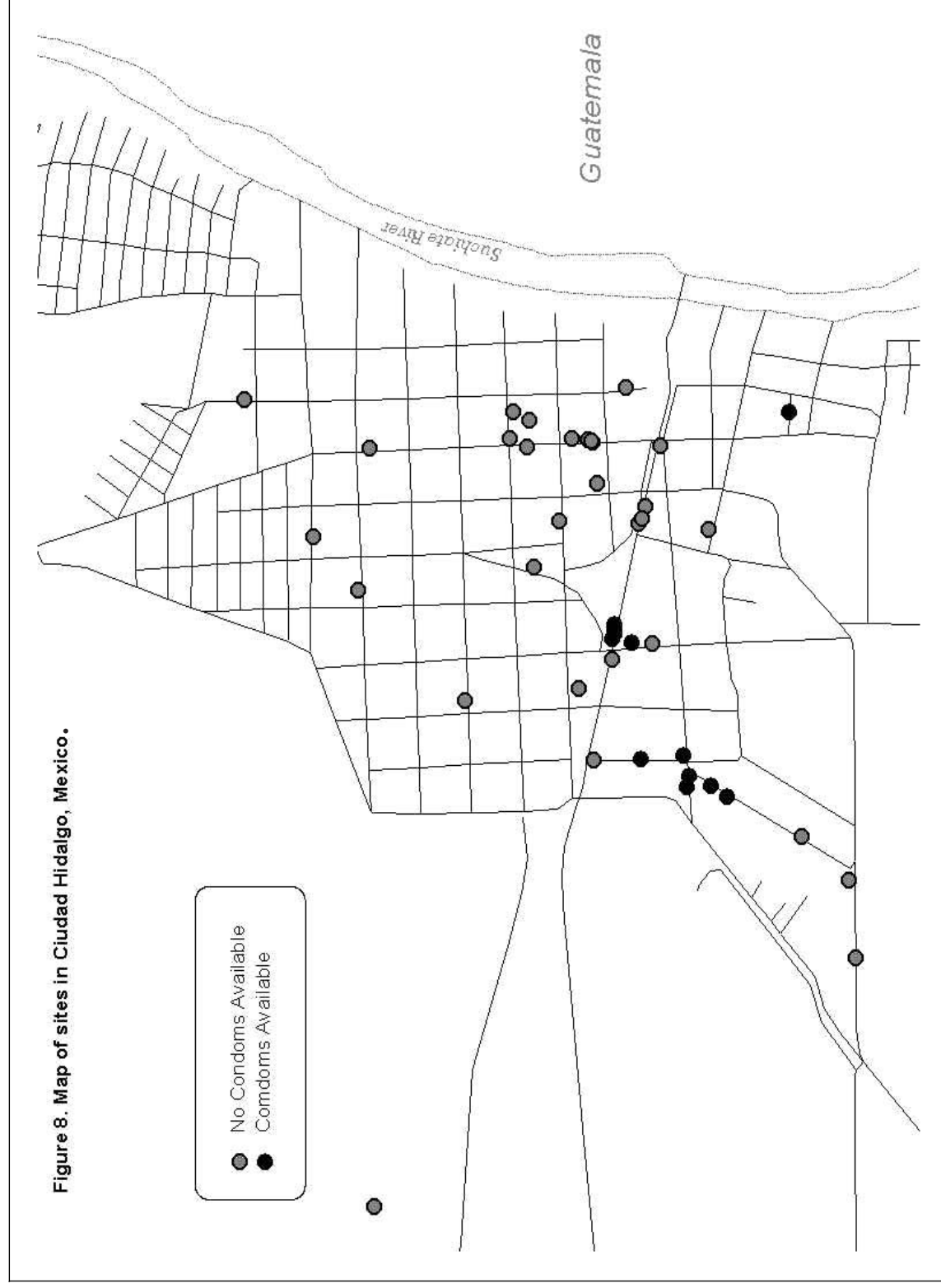
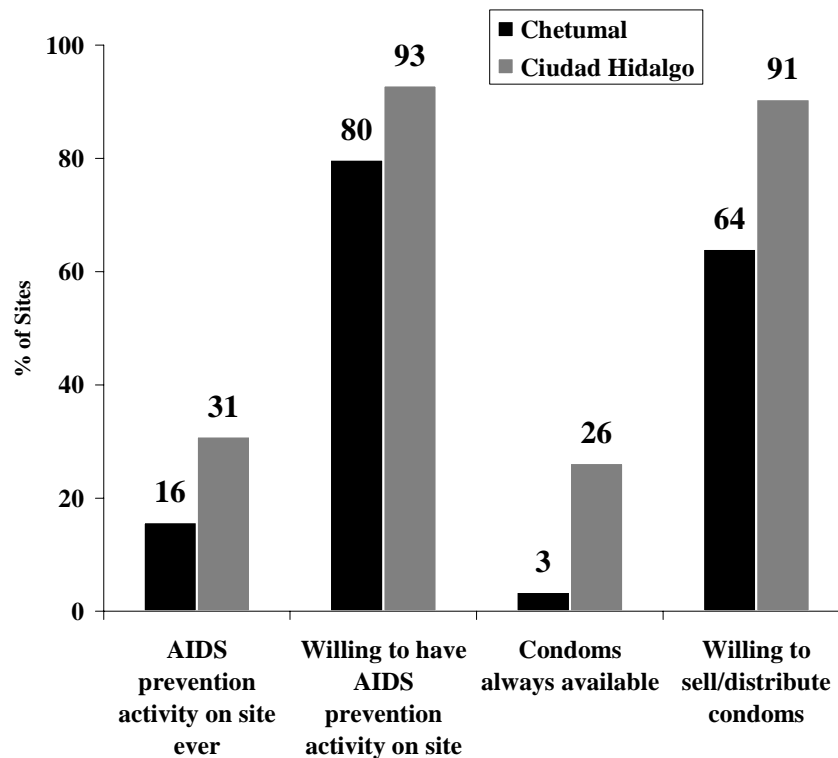


Figure 9. AIDS prevention activities and condom availability on site.



Discussion

Most sites named by key informants in both Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo were found by interviewers for verification. Verifying the type of site was only problematic in a few cases, such as those in Chetumal where the site was a piano-bar or family restaurant during the day and bar or place with a erotic dance or “table dance” show at night. These sites were eventually assigned the type corresponding to nighttime activity. In Ciudad Hidalgo, some sites were given two different names by key informants and incorrect addresses were provided for some sites, but these issues were easily worked out to produce a final list of sites at the conclusion of site verification. Overall, the questionnaires were administered without much difficulty in both border towns.

Refusal rates were low. As in the key informant interviews, no questions about personal behavior were asked of site representatives in an attempt to limit refusal rates and self-presentation bias.

In Chetumal, interviewers noted that some respondents found it challenging to characterize the people who come to the site. They did not always know the employment status of individuals or from which Mexican states or Central American countries patrons come, for example. However, most of the information provided in Chetumal was believed by interviewers to be reliable, with exceptions being information provided regarding migrants, commercial sex workers and men who have sex with men. This is likely

due to the stigma surrounding these groups. Site representatives seemed genuinely interested in and willing to host an AIDS prevention program or sell condoms. At sites where there are shows such as table dancing or striptease, the owners were particularly interested in having an intervention to prevent STIs. They explained that the nature of their establishments offer a relatively easy forum to provide information to both their employees and clients but that they lack the resources and knowledge to do so without the assistance of an experienced intervention team.

Although in Ciudad Hidalgo most site representatives said they would be willing to have an AIDS prevention program on site or to sell condoms, some interviewers felt their interest was minimal. Several had allowed educational sessions with sex workers employed at the site in the past but took posters provided by the AIDS program off the walls. The field work coordinator felt that *botanera* owners do not want to display posters or brochures because they perceived a link with the sex work industry would endanger their business since they do not have approval by the authorities in the same way the bars do.

Despite interviewer efforts to inform potential respondents about the purpose of the study and that results would be used only for health programs and not be given to authorities, some site representatives were reluctant to participate and it is possible there was bias in the information they provided. This may be a symptom of potentially illegal or socially stigmatized activities occurring on site, such as having young patrons, sex workers or gay men on site, and the consumption of alcohol. After all, at sites where the representatives were employees or owners of the sites, they may have been more inclined to refuse an interview since their livelihood depends on the operation of the site. Although interviewers

were trained to look beyond employees of sites to patrons or others who could be knowledgeable about sites in order to minimize these effects, this was not always possible. Site verification interviews often were carried out at an off-peak time, many times during daytime hours, and employees were sometimes the only people available.

Although it is possible that participating site representatives underreported some potentially stigmatizing activities, this appears unlikely. About one-quarter of sites in Chetumal and almost half in Ciudad Hidalgo reported sex workers visiting the sites, almost 60% in Chetumal and about one-third in Ciudad Hidalgo in reported youth (< 18 years old), more than 15% in both towns reported gay men meeting partners on site and about two-thirds reported alcohol consumption on site. It is possible that some site representatives chosen were not sufficiently knowledgeable about the site and that the results misrepresent some sites.

Questions regarding whether sex workers solicit customers on site or whether they can be found on site garnered very different responses. While it is possible this revealed a difference in whether CSWs actually solicit versus socialize at sites, this is unlikely. It may be that the format of the questions affected responses. It is also not clear at which sites representatives considered the sex workers living on site to be employees.

Step 4: What are the Characteristics of People Who Socialize at Sites Where People Meet New Sexual Partners? Findings from Interviews with People Socializing at Sites

Methods

Interviews with individuals socializing at sites are carried out in this step in order to learn about sexual and site-visiting behavior of people interacting at these sexual network sites. This is the only step that gathers self-reported information that can help to estimate baseline indicators useful for planning an AIDS prevention intervention.

A one-day training was held with interviewers in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo in order to prepare for interviewing individuals at sites. Interviewers practiced administering the instrument among each other. The sensitive nature of the questions and the need for privacy during the interviews was stressed. Also, the selected method to sample individuals at sites (described below) was discussed in detail.

Selecting Sites Where Individuals Socializing Were Interviewed

The objective of the sampling strategy was to obtain a sufficiently precise estimate of the proportion of individuals socializing at the sites who report meeting a new sexual partner at the site. The final selection of sites could only occur after the key informant interviews and site visits were conducted and the resulting list of reported sites was compiled into a sampling frame of sites.

In Chetumal, the target number of sites for conducting individual interviews was 43 (48% of sites verified). Fourteen sites were reported

by 25 or more key informants, and were automatically included in the sample because well-known sites are likely to be important in the community. The remaining 29 sites were selected systematically from the list stratified by AGEBS (*Área Geo-Estadística Básica*), administrative units organized according to location.

In Ciudad Hidalgo, individual interviews were attempted at all 42 sites.

Selecting Individuals at Selected Sites

At each site, 16 men and 8 women were to be interviewed. This was based on the assumption that the ratio of men to women at sites in Mexico would be 2:1. Interviewers visited sites in teams of two. In order to systematically identify potential respondents, interviewers mentally drew two diagonal lines through the site. They were to identify points along that line such that respondents would be approached at predetermined, equally spaced places at the site. When approaching an individual, interviewers explained the purpose of the study and the types of questions that would be asked and requested verbal informed consent before proceeding with the interview. It was often necessary to request that the respondent move to a different location at the site, away from their peers and others at the site, in order to preserve privacy and encourage truthful responses. When few people were present at the site, as was the case at a minority of sites in Ciudad Hidalgo, all individuals at the site were approached for an interview.

A summary of the protocol used for interviewing individuals at sites for both assessments is as follows:

- Interviews were conducted on days and at times when sites were reported by site representatives to have the most people in attendance. In most cases, the busiest time was at night, but in some cases visiting the site during the day or evening was necessary in order to ensure the security of interviewers. In Ciudad Hidalgo, interviewers never stayed at sites past midnight. In some cases in Ciudad Hidalgo, interviewers found few or no patrons at the site at times reported to be busy, requiring them to return on a different day and time. Some site managers claim that it is common to have only a few people visiting the site at one time.
- A pair of interviewers, one male and one female when possible, visited sites together. Generally, interviews were carried out with respondents of the same gender, but sometimes women interviewed men since more interviews with men were sought. After giving verbal informed consent, respondents had an opportunity to indicate whether they were uncomfortable giving the interview to someone of the same gender. No respondent was uncomfortable with this arrangement.
- Potential respondents were informed of the purpose of the study, the type of questions that would be asked and that no identifying information would be collected, such as their name. They were then asked to participate and assured that their participation was voluntary. Interviews were only carried out with individuals 18 years or older.

- Data quality was ensured by the Field Coordinator reviewing questionnaires with interviewers after their completion and discussing difficulties with them individually and as a group. The Field Coordinators in Chetumal also accompanied interviewers to sites during the beginning of this step of fieldwork in order to answer questions as they arose.

Results

In Chetumal, at four of the forty-three sites selected for the sample, it was impossible to carry out individual interviews due to either the manager refusing permission or to the site being temporarily closed between steps 3 and 4 of the protocol.

One site in Ciudad Hidalgo had no patrons each of the several times interviewers returned.

In Chetumal, the target proportion of men to women was met (about 2 to 1) but the average number of individuals interviewed at each site was lower than the target of 16 men and 8 women. Twelve men and 6 women were interviewed at each site on average.

In Ciudad Hidalgo, it was not always possible to interview the target number of 8 women, since it is not customary for women not employed by the sites as waitresses or sex workers to visit the sites. At only five of the sites were there more than 10 women there at any one time despite interviewer efforts to visit at a busy time. The average number of women interviewed at each site was 2. There were also fewer men at sites than anticipated based on site representative reports, so interviewing 16 men at each site was not possible. At only 13 sites were there more than 10 men present, however this was expected at 35 of the sites.

The average number of men interviewed at sites was 5. Despite low numbers, the proportion of women interviewed was close to the target of one-third (29%).

Table 4 provides a summary of field work for this phase of data collection. The refusal rate was 11% in Chetumal and 13% in Ciudad Hidalgo.

Sociodemographic Characteristics of Individuals at Sites

In Chetumal, male patrons of sites were older than female patrons (30 compared to 26 years of age, on average) and the ratio of men to women observed at sites during this phase of the protocol was 1.5 to 1. Around 55% were born outside the study area and about one-third were students. More than one-quarter of respondents attended more than 12 years of school but almost one-sixth attended fewer than 7 years. Unemployment was higher for women than for men (42% and 25%, respectively). Almost one-quarter of men interviewed were either truck or taxi drivers, agricultural workers or military/marines. Seven percent of men and 16% of women interviewed worked at the site of the interview.

In Ciudad Hidalgo, male respondents were older than female respondents, with average ages of 32 and 28, respectively. Men also accounted for more than two thirds of the patrons overall, with a ratio of 2.4 men to every woman present at sites. While 43% of men were born around the study area, 72% of women were born elsewhere. The proportion of male and female respondents who were unemployed was about the same and averaged 12%. Many men interviewed were truck or tricycle taxi drivers (14%) or agricultural workers (13%). More than one-third of women worked at bars, restaurants or hotels and 15% reported being employees of the site of the interview. Thirteen percent of men were students at the time of the study and almost one-third attended fewer than seven years of school. The educational status of women was much lower. Almost no women were currently students, one-fifth had no education and another 42% had between one and six years.

Mobility of Individuals at Sites

In Chetumal, 9% of individuals interviewed at sites had been in the area for three months or less and 44% had been there their whole lives. One-quarter of the men and one-fifth of

Table 4. Summary of individual interviews field work

	Chet	Cd. Hid
	N	N
Number of Sites where Individual Interviews were Conducted	39	41
Number of Days of Interviews	16	15
Number of Interviewers	10	11
Number of Men Interviewed	432	162
Number of Women Interviewed	196	67

the women interviewed at sites reported leaving from and returning to Chetumal six or more times in the year prior to the survey.

Among recent arrivals to Chetumal (those in the study area for three months or less), 90% intended to leave within three months, with 40% of men and 35% of women intending to leave that same day. However, of all the people who were interviewed who intended to leave within three months, about 35% had been in the area for more than one year. Among those who had been in Chetumal for a short time, 15% of men and 7% of women had last resided in Belize.

People who intended to stay in Chetumal for three months or less were asked about the origin and destination of their current journey. Most came from other Mexican states and the few that were coming from Central America started their journey in Belize. Most have as their destination somewhere in Quintana Roo, the state where Chetumal is located. Very few were going to Central America or the United States. See Figure 10.

In Ciudad Hidalgo, one-quarter of the men and one-third of the women interviewed left and returned to the area at least five times in the last year. About one-quarter of respondents had been in the town for three months or less. More than 80% of those intended to leave within three months, with 40% of men and 29% of women intending to leave that same day. However, of all the people who were interviewed who intended to leave within three months, about 22% had been in the area for more than one year. Of those who recently arrived, 23% of men last lived in Guatemala and 77% of women's last residence had been in Central America, with 47% having lived in Guatemala.

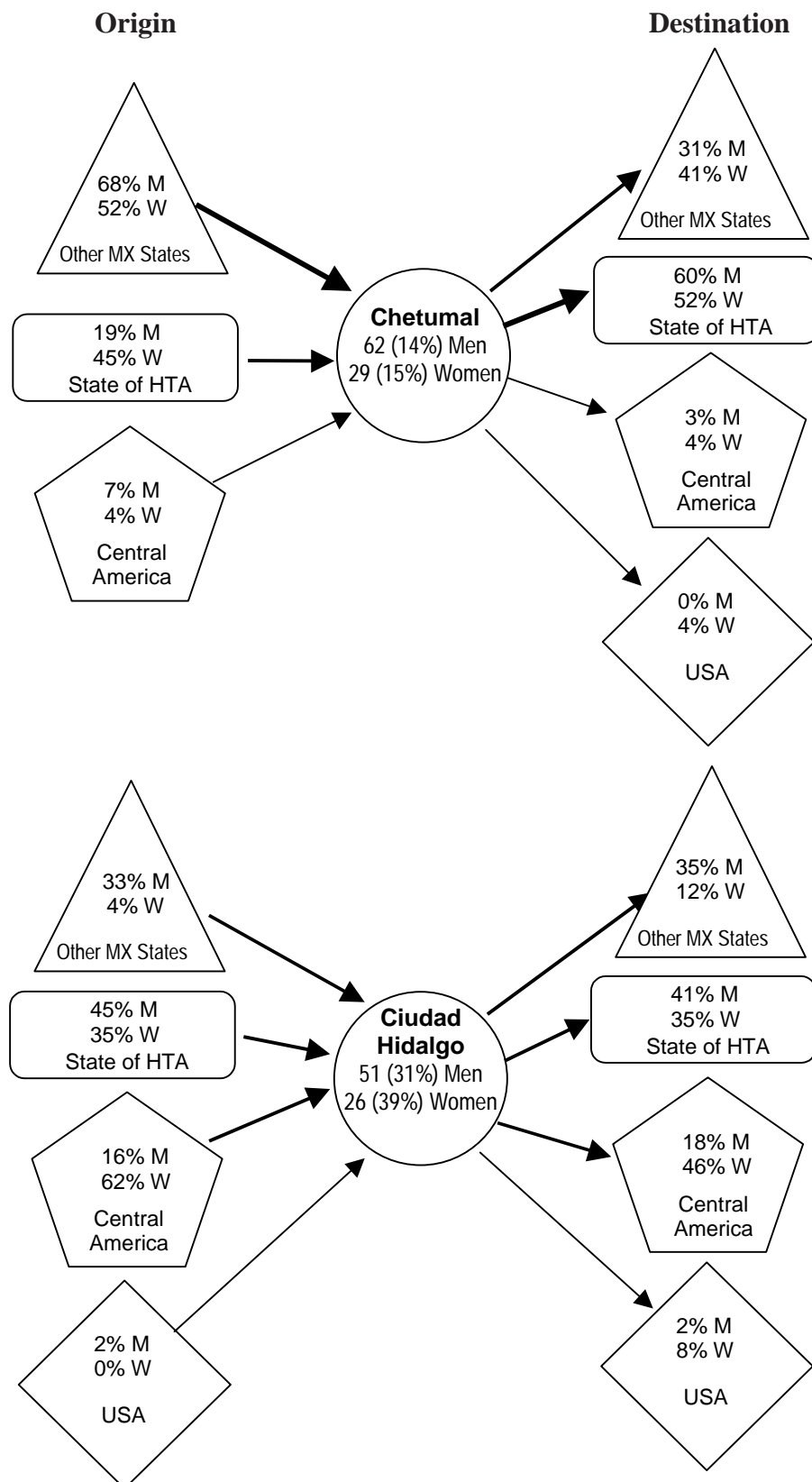
When asked the origin of the trip of those people in Ciudad Hidalgo intending to stay three months or less, men reported other states in Mexico as their origin and destination more than women, and women reported a Central American country as their origin or destination more than men (Figure 10). Only one man and two women were going to the United States.

Because these PLACE studies were carried out as part of a regional project looking at border stations and other places where mobile people congregate throughout Central America, respondents were asked whether they had visited these places at any time. The Central American transit stations in the project included:

- Belize City, Belize
- Benque Viejo, Belize (bordering Guatemala)
- Puerto Barrios/Izabal, Guatemala
- Tecún Umán, Guatemala (bordering Mexico)
- San Cristóbal, El Salvador (bordering Guatemala)
- La Entrada de Copán, Honduras (bordering Guatemala)
- Border stations in Nicaragua (bordering Costa Rica)
- La Cruz/Peñas Blancas, Costa Rica (bordering Nicaragua)
- Central Market, Panama City, Panama

Half of the men and one-third of the women in Chetumal at some time had visited at least one transit station. Close to half the men interviewed (43%) and one-third of the women (27%) in Chetumal had been to Belize City and 13% of men had been to Benque Viejo. Less than 5% of men and women had been to any of the other Central American transit stations.

Figure 10. Origins and destinations of individuals socializing at sites who intended to leave the border town within 3 months.



Among respondents in Ciudad Hidalgo, two-thirds of the men and half the women had been to at least one of the places listed. Not surprisingly, the majority of men interviewed in Ciudad Hidalgo had visited Tecún Umán, on the other side of the river, in Guatemala (61%). Almost half of the women reported doing so, as well (45%). Many interviewees had also been to Puerto Barrios/Izabal, Guatemala, with 17% of the men and 12% of the women having been there at some time. Also, one-fifth of the men had visited Chetumal. Less than 10% of men and women had visited La Entrada de Copán, Honduras and even fewer had ever visited the other transit stations.

Site Visiting Behavior of People Socializing at Sites

There appears to be a core group of people who are not employees that visited sites at least once a week during the previous four weeks (Figure 11).

In Chetumal, 22% of men and 47% of women interviewed constitute part of this core group. On average, patrons visited the site of the interview six times in the previous four weeks. For more than half, their first visit was more than one year ago. More men visit two or more sites in one evening than women (59% versus 45%).

In Ciudad Hidalgo, 60% of women visited the site at least once per week in the previous four weeks, whereas only half that proportion of men were frequent visitors. Women visited the site of the interview thirteen times on average during the same reference period, while men only visited six times. A greater proportion of men than women came to the site for the first time more than one year previously (57% compared to 37%). Women tend to visit only one site in a single day/night (61%), whereas

the majority of men (65%) visit two or more sites.

Sexual Behavior of People Socializing at Sites

Individuals were asked whether they believed that people meet new sexual partners at the site of the interview in order to validate what was reported by the key informants and site representatives. In both Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo, about 65% of interviewees responded in the affirmative. Interviewers also asked respondents a series of questions regarding their own sexual behavior in order to obtain estimates for indicators regarding risky behaviors.

- In Chetumal, 78% of men and 60% of women interviewed were sexually active in the 12 months prior to the study. More than one quarter were engaged in concurrent partnerships in the last four weeks, that is, they reported having two or more partners. More than one-third of men (35%) and one-quarter of women (27%) had at least one new sexual partner in the previous four weeks (Figure 12), and of those three-quarters also had a regular partner, that is a partner with whom they had sex at least once a month for the last year. Figures for having new partners rise to 59% for men and 37% for women when the reference period is extended to 12 months (Figure 13). About one-fifth of men and women reported meeting a new partner at the site of the interview at some time (Figure 14), and 9% of men and 17% of women had done so in the last four weeks. Many of these partnerships were formed recently, with 47% of men saying they had done so within the last four weeks, and 20% in the last seven days. Those proportions are higher for women, with a clear majority meeting their last partner at the site within the last four weeks (79%) and 51% in the last seven days.

Figure 11. Frequency of site visits by non-employees.

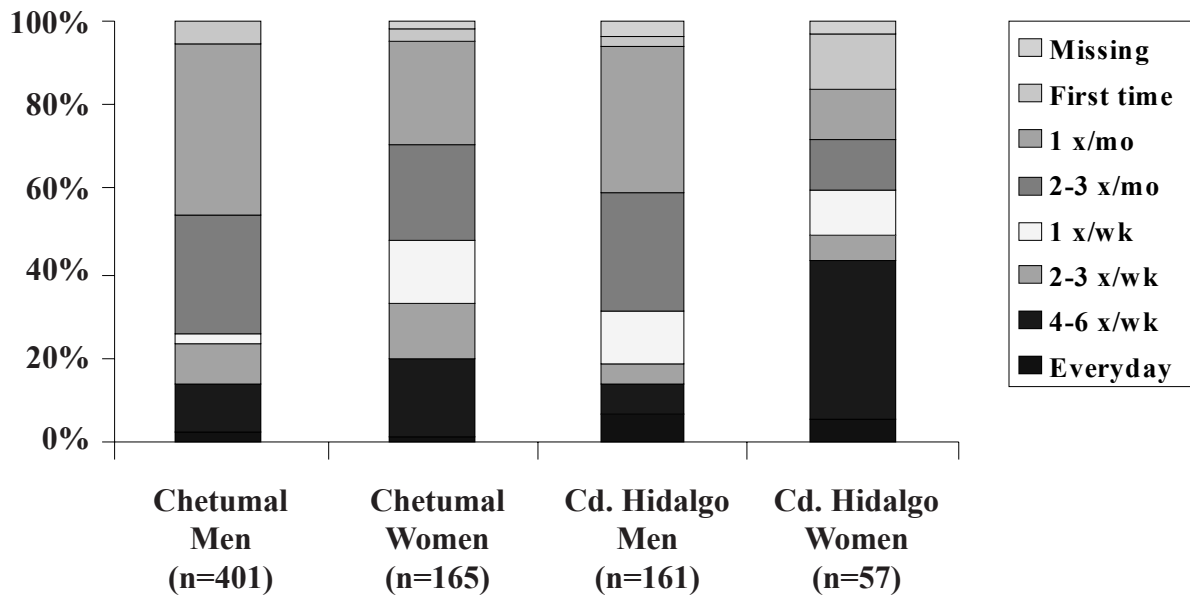


Figure 12. Number of new sexual partners during past four weeks.

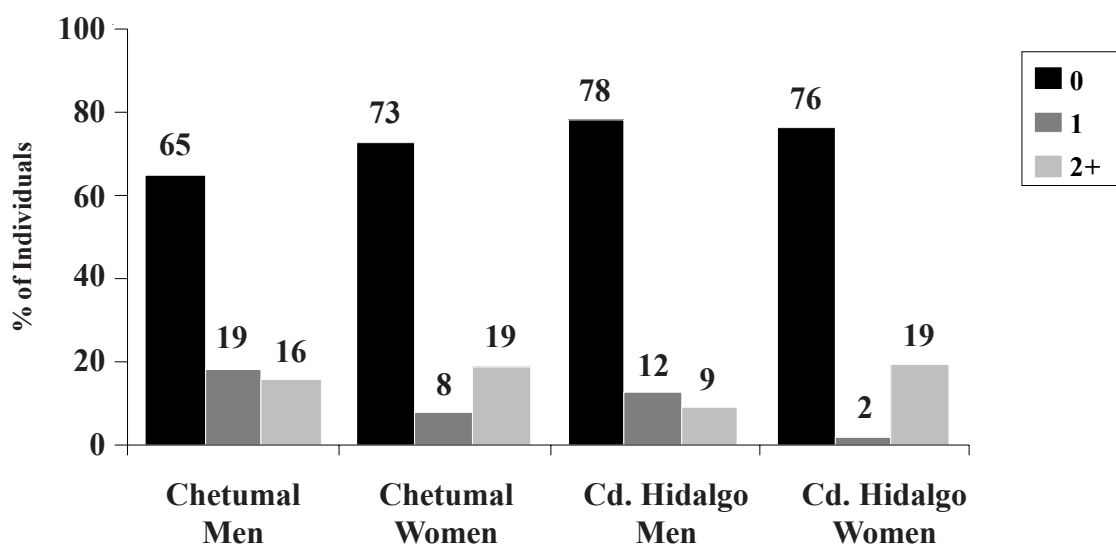


Figure 13. Number of new sexual partners during past twelve months.

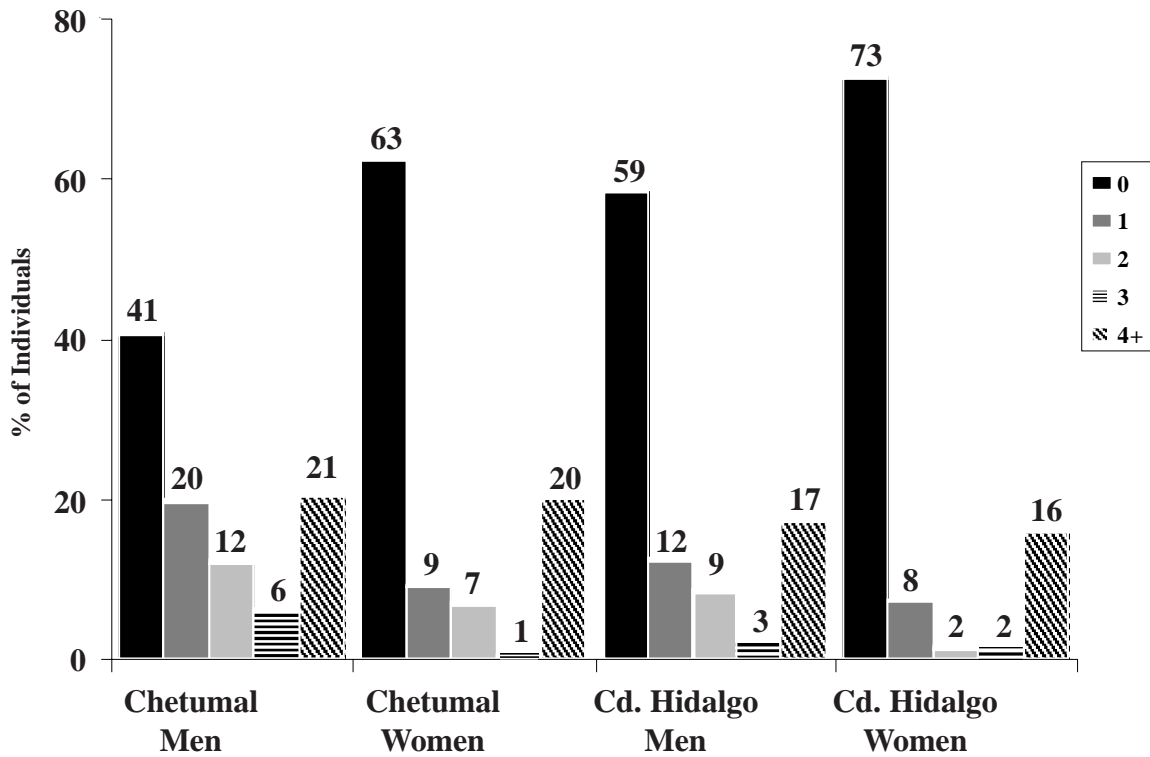
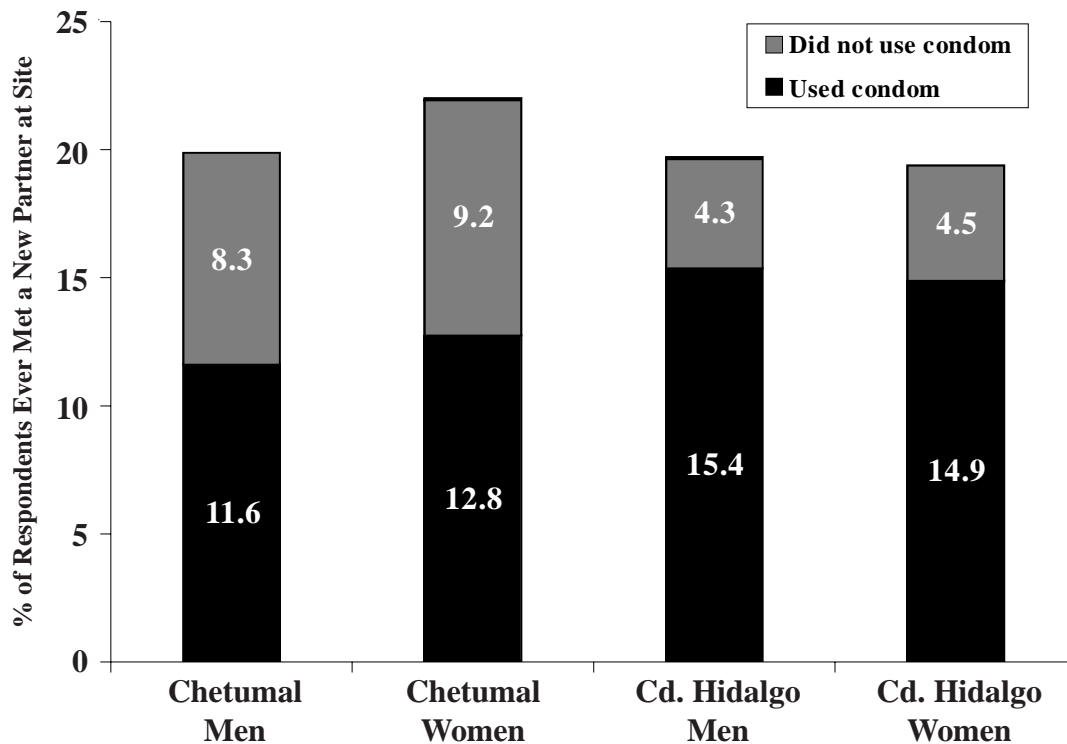


Figure 14. Percentage of individuals who ever met a new partner at site and their condom use with last new partner from the sites.



- In Ciudad Hidalgo, two-thirds of men (68%) and just under half of women (48%) reported sexual activity in the past year. More women than men reported having concurrent sex partners in the past four weeks (21% compared to 17%). About 42% of men and 27% women had at least one new partner in the last twelve months (Figure 13) and more than one-fifth of men and women had at least one new partner in the last four weeks (Figure 12). Among those in the latter group, most also had a regular partner (71% of men and 64% of women) and most of these women reported ten or more partners in that time frame (13% overall). One-fifth of men and women had ever met a new sexual partner at the site of the interview (Figure 14), and 10% of men 15% of women had done so in the last four weeks. About half of those men (49%) and more than two-thirds of those women (71%) had last done so within the four weeks prior to the survey, with women meeting partners more recently than men (57% in the last seven days compared to 17%).

Because condoms are crucial to the prevention of the spread of STIs, the questionnaire contained several questions regarding their use.

- Almost three-quarters of men and half of women interviewed in Chetumal had ever used a condom. Among men and women reporting any new sexual partner in the last four weeks, about 60% of men and women said they used a condom the last time they had sex with one of those partners. However, only 37% of men aged 30-34 and 31% of men over 40 reported doing so. A similar proportion (58%) said the same about last sex with a new partner met on

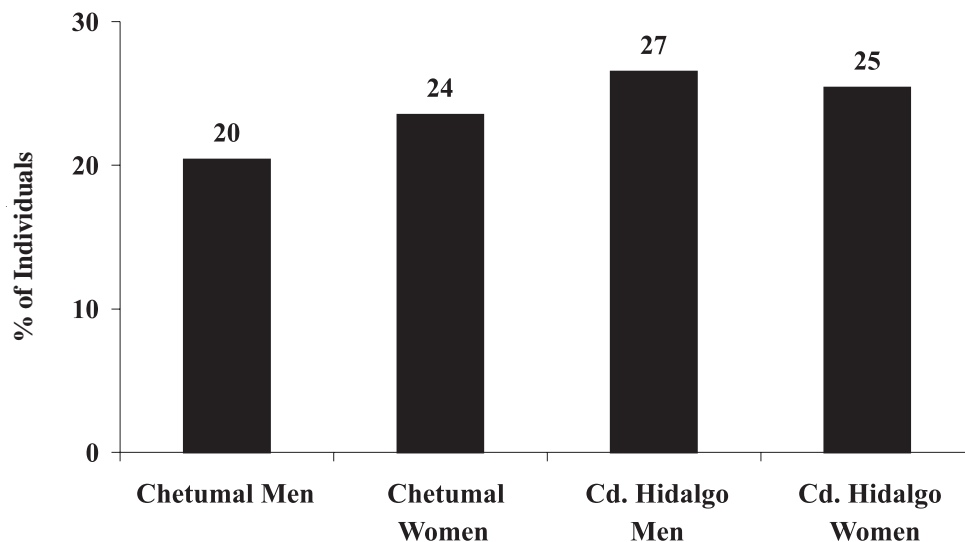
site (Figure 14). Despite reported condom use, only 13% of men and 3% of women said they had one with them at the time of the interview.

- In Ciudad Hidalgo, most men (70%) and half of women (51%) had used a condom at some time. A clear majority reporting a new partner in the last four weeks said they used a condom at last sex with one of those partners (80% of men and 93% of women). Fewer, but still a majority, reported using a condom at last sex with a new partner from that site (71%) (Figure 14). Only 9% of men reported carrying one at the time of the interview, however 27% of women said the same.

Instead of asking directly if women were sex workers and if men were customers of sex workers, interviewers asked whether women received or men gave money, gifts or favors in exchange for sex. Women were also asked whether they were forced to have sex and men were asked about having sex with other men.

- In Chetumal, one-fifth of men and almost one-fourth of women reported participating in transactional sex in the last four weeks (Figure 15). Also, 17% of women reporting being forced to have sex against their will in the last year. Only 4% of men said they had sex with another man in the last four weeks.
- Transactional sex was reported by one-quarter of both men and women interviewed in Ciudad Hidalgo (Figure 15). Eight percent of women said they had been forced against their will to have sex in the last year. Six percent of men reported having sex with another men in the last four weeks.

Figure 15. Men giving and women receiving money, gifts or favors for sex in the past four weeks.



Respondents were asked questions regarding the following symptoms associated with STIs: unusual discharge, genital sores, pain on urination (men only) and lower abdominal pain (women only).

- In Chetumal, 9% of men and 20% of women reported having one or more symptoms in the last four weeks. Only 30% of men but 64% of women sought treatment for the symptoms. However, about 70% of all respondents, regardless of whether they had symptoms, knew of a place someone could seek treatment.
- In Ciudad Hidalgo, 7% of men and 11% of women said they had at least one STI symptom recently. Lower abdominal pain was the most frequently reported symptom among women. All women and 82% of men sought treatment for their symptoms. About two-thirds of all respondents knew of a place in Ciudad Hidalgo where they could receive treatment.

Discussion

In general, this step of data collection was acceptable to individuals socializing at sites and the refusal rates were not markedly higher than in earlier phases of data collection, despite the personal nature of the questionnaire. Interviews with individuals were permitted by site managers in most cases. Most questions were understood by interviewees and responses were obtained without difficulty. In Chetumal, interviewers noticed at one site that patrons felt uncomfortable with their presence, however the site manager did not request that they leave. The biggest challenge met by interviewers in Ciudad Hidalgo was to convince potential respondents to move somewhere more private to carry out the questionnaire.

Interviewers in both towns felt that the answers they received were mostly reliable. However, there are several sources of potential bias in results from interviews with individuals

socializing at sites. Not all sites in Chetumal were selected randomly. Fourteen sites were selected because they were reported by many key informants, and the other 29 sites were selected randomly. Because of the purposive sampling strategy, individuals accessed at sites may not be representative of all people visiting sites. Interviews were attempted at all sites in Ciudad Hidalgo, eliminating any site sampling factors from biasing results.

While interviewers were trained in selecting individuals at sites systematically, it is possible that other factors played a part. For example, it may have been possible for an individual to elude interviewers. Also in Ciudad Hidalgo, where the number of individuals interviewed was smaller than the target number, it is difficult to know if they are representative, especially given that few women attended sites. Conversely, if all women were interviewed, we have very good information on their behavior. Interviewer safety was an issue, especially in Ciudad Hidalgo. Interviewers were protected by limiting the schedule of field work to times unlikely to be characterized by violence or unsafe situations. This precluded the possibility of visiting some sites at peak times.

While quite a few people visit sites at least once a week (38% in each town), few come to the site everyday (between 2% and 6%). In an area with many mobile people, this is expected. The finding that the proportion of women attending sites at least once a week is approximately double the proportion of men also seems accurate since commercial sex workers would attend sites regularly and frequently in order to earn income.

Information collected about the number of people visiting a site combined with self-reported rates of new sex partner acquisition allow us to estimate the number of partnerships

formed and the use of condoms. We estimate that, in the four weeks prior to the survey, as many as 1,122 new sexual partnerships were formed at sites in Chetumal and 296 in Ciudad Hidalgo. In 445 of these sexual unions in Chetumal and 56 in Ciudad Hidalgo no condom was used at last sex.

Self-presentation bias is a known hazard in sexual behavior surveys (Catania et al. 1990). Asking individuals about the number of sexual partners in the last four weeks could lead to overreporting by men and underreporting by women in the Mexican context, however the data offer little proof that self-presentation bias either did or did not occur. Latin American culture is known for “machismo”, the social phenomenon dictating then men act “manly” and virile. One socially acceptable way for men to prove that they are macho is to claim numerous sexual partners (Nieto-Andrade and Azazola-Licea 1999). For this reason, overreporting of sexual partners among men may have occurred. While a direct comparison cannot be made, our finding that 28% of men at sites in Chetumal and 17% in Ciudad Hidalgo reported having concurrent partnerships in the previous four weeks is not inconsistent with findings from other studies in Mexico. In 1992-93, a household survey on sexual behavior of men in Mexico City was conducted. Results from this survey (Nieto-Andrade and Azazola-Licea 1999) show that 27% of men interviewed had a stable partner but their last sex was with a non-stable partner. Women, on the other hand, are expected to stay loyal to their husbands, so it is conceivable that they underreported their numbers of partners. Although we expected to see a difference in reporting any sex partner in the past year across different age groups of women, this pattern was not apparent. Instead, about half of women in each age group reported zero partners, suggesting underreporting. On the other hand, more than

one-fifth of women in our studies reported having at least two partners in the last year, which would not indicate underreporting. We intentionally did not ask marital status in order to avoid this bias, so cannot compare partnership rates with marital status.

There were some implausible data regarding numbers of sexual partners that are difficult to interpret. Four percent of individuals (n=30) reported having one or three sexual partners in the four weeks prior to the survey but none in the twelve months before the survey. Men make up most of these cases (80%). It is possible that they did not understand that the reference period of twelve months included the last four weeks. It is also possible that some men did not answer truthfully, and that these inconsistencies result from self-presentation bias.

More men in these PLACE assessments reported condom use than did in household surveys conducted in Mexico City between 1992 and 1994 (Nieto-Andrade and Azazola-Licea 1999, Hernandez-Giron et al. 1999), which may be encouraging. Several years passed between the household surveys and the PLACE assessments, allowing more time for STI and HIV/AIDS prevention messages to reach the public. Ever use in the household studies was 58% and 47%, respectively, compared to 74% in Chetumal and 70% in Ciudad Hidalgo. True rates of ever condom use in the border town studies are impossible to determine from these data since there was no question regarding whether respondents had ever had sex.

Figures also differed between studies regarding men's condom use at last sex with a non-regular partner, although direct comparison is difficult since different definitions were used in each study. Condom use with a non-stable partner was 43% in the Nieto-Andrade study,

use at last sex with an occasional partner in the Hernandez-Giron study was 63%, and our findings indicate use was 60% in Chetumal and 80% in Ciudad Hidalgo at last sex with a new partner. This cannot be explained by age differences among the population, since the average age in the Nieto-Andrade study was younger (27) and in the Hernandez study older (35) than in both PLACE assessments (30 and 32), and since younger age groups typically report more condom use. The PLACE findings may be explained by the protocol, in that interviews done at sexual network sites are with people more likely to have risky sex, and perhaps more likely to use a condom than the general population. Alternatively, self-presentation bias could have influenced higher than true reports of condom use, as was the prevailing interviewer opinion. It is possible that respondents reported condom use in an effort to give the interviewers socially acceptable answers. Although most Latin Americans are Roman Catholic and although the Catholic Church opposes the use of condoms, condom use appears to be more likely overreported than underreported.

It was not clear how many of the female respondents worked at sites. While some responded affirmatively to the question regarding being an employee of the site, some sex workers hired temporarily and housed on site in Ciudad Hidalgo may not have identified themselves as such. For this reason, it is not possible to draw conclusions about sex workers based at sites versus elsewhere, however qualitative information suggests that managers or owners of sites hosting sex workers would not permit off-site sex workers to solicit customers at their establishments.

It is impossible to know which individuals interviewed at sites were commercial sex workers. Interviewers intentionally did not attempt to label individuals as belonging to

specific risk groups. Instead, it can be inferred that sex workers are those that responded affirmatively to having accepted money, gifts or favors in exchange for sex or those that reported many new sexual partners in a four week period. Our definition of transactional sex may have been too broad and the number of people engaging in transactional sex may be an overestimate.

Defining mobile individuals using the questionnaire was difficult, despite efforts to design it in a way to detect who was mobile. For example, only those people who planned to leave the area within three months and not those who had been in the area for three months or less were asked about the origin and destination of their current trip. This may have precluded the collection of some important information. Ethnographic research conducted in these areas also indicates that it is not uncommon for people in transit to be “stuck” in the area for months at a time to earn money to continue their journey or for other reasons, especially in Ciudad Hidalgo (INSP 2001(c)). Therefore, basing a definition of mobility on the amount of time one has spent or plans to spend in an area may be flawed. Similarly, defining mobility using occupation can miss people who are not employed. While it is known that truckers are mobile and many agricultural workers are mobile as well, there may be many other mobile people who would not report such employment. The number of times the respondent left and returned to the study area in the last year may be an overestimate. Respondents were not asked how many nights they spent away, so simple day trips may have been considered in the response. Although asking whether respondents had been to other transit stations in the region served the purpose of providing information directly related to the larger regional study on mobility and AIDS, the responses alone do not provide definitive clues

regarding mobility. In general, there is no evidence that the results are inaccurate, however the proportion of men and women saying they had been across the river to Tecún Umán in Guatemala seems low at 61% and 45%, respectively. For future studies, asking respondents whether they consider themselves to be en route to another place versus a resident of the area may provide insight into self-classification of mobility.

Information collected about last residence provided some insight into characteristics of people visiting sites. We expected to find that most women at sites in Ciudad Hidalgo come from Central America. While this was true for many women, there were many who report their last residence as somewhere in Mexico (42%) and even more who were born in Mexico (52%), most from the same state of the assessment area.

A strength of the PLACE method is that individuals are not placed into risk groups such as sex workers or drug users. Instead, individuals are asked about their behavior and other characteristics that can put them at risk for HIV. This avoids asking respondents to self-categorize or interviewers to guess a respondent’s classification. In this way, the method is inclusive of all individuals at sites rather than excluding those people not falling into a predefined category. Other sexual behavior surveys in Mexico have also come to the conclusion that prevention efforts aimed at risk groups may miss others in need of interventions (Hernandez-Giron et al. 1999).

Step 5: Feedback to Intervention Groups and Summary of Findings for AIDS Prevention Programs

INSP presented the results of these two assessments to the National Center for the Prevention and Control of AIDS (CENSIDA) as a complement to other data collected as part of the project Mobile Populations and AIDS in Mexico, Central America and the United States.

Summary of Results

- 1) Key informants reported 134 sites in the Chetumal study area and 65 sites in Ciudad Hidalgo where people meet new sexual partners. Most of these sites are bars, discos or restaurants.**

A variety of types of key informants, from taxi drivers to bar employees to individuals socializing in the central park, were able to identify many sites where people in the area go to meet new sexual partners. While the majority of those named are located in the study areas (76% in Chetumal and 59% in Ciudad Hidalgo), others were beyond the scope of the assessments. As expected, most sites are eating or drinking establishments (64% in Chetumal and 69% in Ciudad Hidalgo), however other types of sites include hotels, private homes, erotic dance or “table dance” places, parks, schoolyards and street corners. People drink alcohol at more than three-quarters of sites in both towns.

- 2) More men than women can be found at sites during busy times. Many people go to two or more sexual networking sites in one day or night and a core group of people visit the same site at least once a week.**

For every two women at sites in Chetumal there are three men, and for every four women at sites in Ciudad Hidalgo there are ten men. Men also tend to be exposed to more of these sexual networking sites than women in one day or night (59% versus 45% in Chetumal and 65% versus 39% in Ciudad Hidalgo visit more than one site). However, more women than men visit the same site at least once a week (47% compared to 22% in Chetumal and 60% compared to 31% in Ciudad Hidalgo).

- 3) Mobile populations mix with locals at most sites where people meet new sexual partners. Mobile patrons come from a variety of states in Mexico and from Central America, usually the neighboring countries of Belize and Guatemala. Most are headed elsewhere in Mexico, but many women in Ciudad Hidalgo are going to Central America.**

Most site representatives reported that mobile people visit the sites (81% in Chetumal and 95% in Ciudad Hidalgo) and also that they mix with locals at these sites where new partnerships are formed (72% in Chetumal and 91% in Ciudad Hidalgo). Nine percent of people at sites in Chetumal and 25% in Ciudad Hidalgo had been in the area for three months or less, and most of these people planned to leave within three months. These men in both towns and women in Chetumal were mostly coming from and going to places in Mexico. However, women in Ciudad Hidalgo were mostly coming from Central America, and nearly equal proportions had as their destination Mexico and Central America.

4) Most individuals socializing at sites confirmed that people meet new sexual partners on site. One-fifth of men and women in both towns had met a new partner at that site at some time.

Sixty-five percent of men and women in both assessment areas said that people meet new sexual partners at the site of the interview. About 35% of men and 27% of women in Chetumal and 21% of men and women in Ciudad Hidalgo had at least one new partner in the last four weeks, with many having met a new partner at that site in that time frame (9% of men and 17% of women in Chetumal and 10% of men and 15% of women in Ciudad Hidalgo).

5) One-quarter of women said they engaged in commercial sex work in the four weeks prior to the assessment. Very few men reported having sex with men.

More than 20% of all interviewees had traded money, gifts or favors for sex in the last four weeks. Fewer than 5% of men reported having sex with men in the last four weeks.

6) Condom use at last sex with a new partner in Ciudad Hidalgo was high, especially among women. In Chetumal, however, ever use and use at last sex with a new partner were lower. Condoms were unavailable at most sites.

More than 70% of men in both towns and women in Chetumal had ever used a condom, however only half of women in Ciudad Hidalgo had done so. Among those people having a new partner in the four weeks prior

to the assessment, most in Ciudad Hidalgo had used condoms at last sex with a new partner (80% of men and 93% of women), but only 60% of men and women in Chetumal had done so. Even more notable is a gap between having a new sexual partner and using a condom at last sex with one of those partners among men in Chetumal. Men between ages 30-34 make up almost one-fifth of those having any new partners, but 63% in that age group did not use a condom at last sex with a new partner. Fewer than 14% of men in both towns carried a condom with them and only 3% of women in Chetumal did so. About one-quarter of women in Ciudad Hidalgo had a condom with them at the time of the interview.

7) A substantial gap exists between sexual network sites having condoms available at the time of the interview with the site representative and those willing to sell or permit their distribution. The gap is even greater in terms of sites ever hosting AIDS prevention programs and those willing to do so.

Although few sites have ever participated in any AIDS prevention programs (17% in Chetumal and 31% in Ciudad Hidalgo), the potential for site-based interventions is high since most site representatives were willing to host programs (80% in Chetumal and 93% in Ciudad Hidalgo). Few sites had condoms available at the time of the interview (9% in Chetumal and almost 30% in Ciudad Hidalgo), but the majority of site representatives were willing to sell them or allow their distribution (64% in Chetumal and 91% in Ciudad Hidalgo).

These summary points suggest that there are numerous places in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo where people meet new sexual partners and that these places are attended regularly by mobile people and locals. Many visitors to these sites have high rates of new sexual partner acquisition, increasing their risk

of HIV/AIDS. Inconsistent condom use is an important factor of their risk. Both communities could benefit from site-based AIDS prevention programs, and interventions using the sites identified in these assessments are feasible given the reported willingness of site representatives to participate.

Summary Indicators				
Number and Type of Sites	Chetumal (pop. 121,600)*		Ciudad Hidalgo (pop. 12,500)*	
Number of sites reported where people in assessment area meet new sexual partners	176		111	
Number of sites verified and located within assessment area	89		42	
Percent of verified sites				
• With commercial sex workers soliciting clients	18%		21%	
• With youth (<18 years old)	58%		36%	
• With mobile people	84%		95%	
• That are bars, discos or restaurants	61%		57%	
• With >100 people present on a busy night	27%		7%	
AIDS Prevention Program Coverage	Chetumal (n=89)		Ciudad Hidalgo (n=42)	
Percent of sites in study area:				
• That ever hosted HIV/AIDS prevention activity	17%		31%	
• Where site representative willing to have program	80%		93%	
• With condoms never available	79%		69%	
• With condoms available on day of visit	9%		29%	
• Where site representative willing to sell condoms	64%		91%	
Characteristics of People at Sites	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men (n=432)	Women (n=196)	Men (n=162)	Women (n=67)
Percent socializing at sites who:				
• Are younger than 25	35%	55%	33%	40%
• Visit the site at least once a week	22%	47%	31%	60%
• Have been sexually active in past year	78%	60%	67%	48%
• Have met a new sexual partner at the site	20%	22%	22%	21%
• Had a new sexual partner in the past 4 weeks	35%	27%	22%	21%
• Had a new sexual partner in past year	59%	37%	41%	27%
• Who report ever using a condom	74%	48%	70%	51%
• Who report using a condom with the most recent new partner (of those with new partner in last 4 weeks)	60%	59%	80%	93%
• Who have attended an AIDS educational session in last 3 months	23%	32%	46%	43%

*Population estimates from 2000 census

Recommendations for Interventions

Results from these PLACE assessments point to four recommendations for HIV/AIDS prevention programs in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo.

1) Utilize sexual networking sites as points for reaching people in need of AIDS prevention programs

Given the willingness of site representatives to host AIDS prevention programs on site, the assessment findings suggest a high potential for sites to be used as intervention points. Not only would a site-based intervention reach people with high rates of new partner acquisition in these border towns, but it would also be a gateway to the mobile populations that are typically hard to reach with AIDS prevention programs. This type of intervention would avoid stigmatizing any one group or requiring people to identify themselves as falling into the definition of a high-risk group such as commercial sex workers.

2) Increase condom availability in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo

Condoms were available at very few sites in Chetumal and at only one-quarter of sites in Ciudad Hidalgo. Individuals at sites confirmed that many have new sexual partners in a time period of only a few weeks and condoms are not always used with these new partners. Making condoms available to people who have new sexual partners can slow the rates of STI transmission.

3) AIDS education messages should address limiting the number of sexual partners and consistent use of condoms with all partners

Because the rate of new partnership formation was high, people socializing at sites should be urged to limit the number of sexual partners they have, especially new partners. Media campaigns should also address the importance of consistent condom use. Condom use among new partners could be improved. Although condom use with regular partners was not assessed, it is likely lower than with new partners. Consistent condom use and limiting the number of sexual partners can be effective in lowering the rate of HIV and STI transmission.

4) Focus prevention efforts by identifying priority sites for site-based prevention programs. We suggest 22 priority sites in Chetumal and 16 in Ciudad Hidalgo

Priority sites were defined as those that are popular or large, and sites where most of the individuals socializing on site could be described as mobile or more than half as youth. In identifying priority sites, we reviewed the objectives of the regional project. Because reducing vulnerability among mobile populations is among the primary objectives of the project Mobile Populations and AIDS in Central America, Mexico and the United States, we searched the data for those sites where representatives reported that all or almost all of the patrons travel through the area regularly or are just passing through one time. This resulted in fifteen sites in Chetumal and sixteen in Ciudad Hidalgo. Sites meeting one or more of the other three criteria were also considered priorities. Sites named by 30 or more key informants in Chetumal and 10 or more in Ciudad Hidalgo were classified as popular. Youth sites were those where the representative reported that people younger than 18 make up more than half of the patrons. Large sites were those with more than 100 people present at peak times.

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Appendix A: Tables of Results from PLACE Assessments in Chetumal and Ciudad Hidalgo, Mexico, 2001

Results from Key Informant Interviews

Table A1. Summary of field work for key informant interviews

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
Number of interviewers	8	6
Number of days interviewing key informants	4	4
Number of key informants approached	357	222
Number and % of key informants refusing to participate	7 (2.0%)	22 (9.9%)
Number and % key informants approached who were < 18 years	6 (1.7%)	5 (2.5%)
Final number of key informant interviews completed	344	195
Number of individual sites named	176	111
Number and % of individual sites within HTA	134 (76.1%)	65 (58.6%)

Table A2. Site reports provided by key informants, by gender

	Chetumal						Ciudad Hidalgo					
	Men		Women		Total		Men		Women		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Total number	699	67.0	344	33.0	1043	100	257	71.8	101	28.2	358	100
Average per person	3.1		2.8		3.0		1.7		1.6		1.7	

Table A3. Characteristics of key informants, by gender

	Chetumal			Ciudad Hidalgo		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
	n=699	n=344	n=1043	n=257	n=101	n=358
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Taxi/tricycle taxi driver	7.1	5.0	6.4	25.0	0.0	17.9
Truck driver	7.6	1.7	5.5	5.0	0.0	3.6
Owner/employee of bar/restaurant	1.3	5.8	2.9	0.0	1.8	0.5
Sex workers, informal/formal	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	9.1	2.6
Health worker	0.9	3.3	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0
Youth	4.9	10.8	7.0	0.0	1.8	0.5
Business person	12.5	23.3	16.3	13.6	23.6	16.4
Street vendor	6.3	5.8	6.1	10.8	27.3	15.4
Police/Military/Marine/Border patrol	28.1	7.5	20.9	9.3	1.8	7.2
Migrant workers, including agricultural workers	6.3	2.5	4.9	10.7	3.6	8.7
Individual socializing at site	10.3	18.3	13.1	15.7	15.5	18.5
Other	0.9	0.0	0.6	3.6	1.8	3.0
Other worker	11.2	9.2	10.5	5.7	3.6	5.1
Professor	2.7	5.8	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.5
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table A4. Sociodemographic characteristics of key informants, by gender

	Chetumal			Ciudad Hidalgo		
	Men n=699 %	Women n=344 %	Total n=1043 %	Men n=257 %	Women n=101 %	Total n=358 %
Gender						
Male	--	--	65.1	--	--	71.8
Female	--	--	34.9	--	--	28.2
Total	--	--	100	--	--	100
Age						
18-19	5.8	6.7	6.1	2.9	5.5	3.6
20-24	15.2	23.3	18.0	18.6	12.7	16.9
25-29	24.6	16.7	21.8	18.6	16.4	18.0
30-34	19.6	18.3	19.2	12.9	12.7	12.8
35-39	8.5	10.0	9.0	17.1	12.7	15.9
40-44	7.6	12.5	9.3	10.0	16.4	11.8
45+	18.8	12.5	16.6	20.0	23.6	21.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
Average Age	33.5	31.7	32.9	34.7	35.9	35.0
Place of birth						
HTA	30.4	35.8	32.3	37.9	25.5	34.4
State of HTA but outside HTA	8.9	6.7	8.1	44.3	63.6	49.7
Mexico	48.2	42.5	46.2	5.0	0.0	3.6
Belize	10.3	14.2	11.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Guatemala	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.7	5.5	9.2
Honduras	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.7	3.6	0.5
El Salvador	0.5	0.0	0.3	1.4	1.8	2.1
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8	0.5
USA	0.9	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	0.0	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100
How long ago the respondent first came to the assessment area						
<= 1 week	4.0	3.3	3.8	7.1	5.5	6.7
> 1 week and <= 1 year	8.5	7.5	8.1	5.0	5.5	5.1
> 1 year and <= 10 years	22.8	18.3	21.2	19.3	18.2	19.0
> 10 years	63.4	70.8	66.0	68.6	70.9	69.2
Missing	1.3	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Results from Site Verification/Interviews with Site Representatives

Table B1. Summary of field work for interviews with site representatives

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n	n
Number of interviewers	10	4
Number of days verifying sites	5	14*

*In Ciudad Hidalgo, some site verification interviews were done the same day as individual interviews.

Table B2. Outcome of site verification

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	n	%	n	%
Sites located outside HTA	42	23.9	46	41.4
Site found and interview completed	89	50.6	42	37.8
Site found but manager refused	11	6.3	6	5.4
Site found but knowledgeable person <18	1	0.6	1	0.9
Site not found, closed temporarily or no longer a site	33	18.8	16	14.4
Total number of sites	176	100	111	100

Table B3. Types of sites where interview was completed

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n=89	n=42
	%	%
Bar/Tavern/Cantina	34.8	28.6
Restaurant	18.0	26.2
Botanera	3.4	11.9
Park/Plaza	7.9	7.1
Disco	7.9	2.4
“Table dance”	5.6	0.0
Hotel	5.6	7.1
Private dwelling (<i>Casa de citas</i>)	0.0	4.8
Street	4.5	2.4
Truck/Car parking lot	0.0	4.8
Gas station	1.1	2.4
Bus station	2.2	0.0
Church	1.1	0.0
School	2.2	0.0
Other	5.6	2.4
Total	100	100

Table B4. Duration of operation of sites

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n=89	n=42
	%	%
Years site has been in operation		
<1 year	6.7	11.9
1-3 years	16.9	16.7
4-6 years	19.1	23.8
7+ years	48.3	45.2
Missing	9.0	2.4
Total	100	100
Average years of operation (of sites operating ≥ 1 year)	11.2	11.5

Table B5. Busy days and times for sites

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n=89	n=42
	%	%
Busiest days during the week		
Monday	20.2	59.5
Tuesday	21.3	54.8
Wednesday	20.2	42.9
Thursday	31.5	52.4
Friday	76.4	83.3
Saturday	84.3	76.2
Sunday	37.1	26.2
Busiest times of the year		
Summer	25.8	16.7
Winter	27.0	4.8
Easter week	14.6	14.3
Long weekends	10.1	0.0
Local festival	10.1	7.1
School vacations	23.6	0.0

Table B6. Number of employees working and people socializing at sites on busy day/night

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	n=89		n=42	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%
Employees working				
0	0.0	5.6	45.2	4.8
1-3	38.2	28.1	31.0	59.5
4-6	23.6	28.1	2.4	11.9
7+	19.1	19.1	11.9	14.3
Missing	19.1	19.1	9.5	9.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of people socializing				
<10	1.1	33.7	16.7	71.4
11-20	27.0	18.0	35.7	4.8
21-50	31.5	21.4	31.0	7.1
51-100	21.3	9.0	11.9	0.0
101-300	11.2	9.0	2.4	2.4
301-500	3.4	2.3	2.4	0.0
501-1000	1.1	1.1	0.0	2.4
Missing	3.4	5.6	0.0	11.9
Total	100	100	100	100

Table B7. Size of sites (based on number of men and women visiting site on busy day/night)

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n=89	n=42
	%	%
Small (<30)	16.9	42.9
Medium (30-100)	50.6	38.1
Large (100+)	27.0	7.1
Missing	5.6	11.9
Total	100	100

Table B8. Activities occurring at sites

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n=89	n=42
	%	%
Beer consumed	67.4	73.8
Hard alcohol/liquor consumed	64.0	19.0
TV or video viewing	31.5	16.7
Dancing	33.7	23.8
Music	65.2	64.3
“Table dance” show	7.9	0.0

Table B9. Proportion of sites where site representative confirmed that new sexual partnerships are formed

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n=89	n=42
	%	%
Men meet new sexual partners on site		
Yes	50.6	54.8
No	42.7	42.9
Don't know	5.6	2.4
Missing	1.1	0.0
Total	100	100
Women meet new sexual partners on site		
Yes	48.3	47.6
No	44.9	50.0
Don't know	4.5	2.4
Missing	2.2	0.0
Total	100	100
Men meet male sexual partners on site		
Yes	16.9	19.0
No	64.0	78.6
Don't know	14.6	0.0
Missing	4.5	2.4
Total	100	100
Anyone meets a new sexual partners on site (composite of 3 variables above)		
Yes	52.8	59.5
No	41.6	38.1
Don't know	4.5	2.4
Missing	1.1	0.0
Total	100	100
A person onsite facilitates meeting new partners		
Yes	4.5	4.8
No	80.9	95.2
Don't know	4.5	0.0
Missing	10.1	0.0
Total	100	100
Male employees meet sexual partners on site		
Yes	16.9	14.3
No	68.5	81.0
Don't know	3.4	4.8
Missing	11.2	0.0
Total	100	100
Female employees meet sexual partners on site		
Yes	18.0	31.0
No	66.3	66.7
Don't know	4.5	2.4
Missing	11.2	0.0
Total	100	100

Table B10. Proportion of sites where female sex workers solicit customers and with sex occurring at the site or in a nearby hotel, as reported by site representative

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
	n=89	n=42
	%	%
Female sex workers solicit customers on site		
Yes	18.0	21.4
No	67.4	76.2
Don't know	3.4	2.4
Missing	11.2	0.0
Total	100	100
Partners who meet on site have sex on site		
Yes	5.6	19.0
No	67.4	71.4
Don't know	7.9	4.8
Missing	19.1	4.8
Total	100	100
Partners who meet on site have sex at nearby hotel		
Yes	27.0	40.5
No	25.8	33.3
Don't know	15.7	26.2
Missing	31.5	0.0
Total	100	100

Table B11. Proportion of sites with AIDS prevention activities on site and where site representative is willing to participate in AIDS prevention

	Chetumal n=89	Ciudad Hidalgo n=42
	%	%
AIDS prevention activities on site ever		
Yes, activity described	10.1	23.8
Yes, activity not described	5.6	7.1
No	83.1	69.1
Missing	1.1	0.0
Total	100	100
Condom availability on site in last year		
Always	3.4	26.2
Sometimes	10.1	4.8
Never	78.7	69.1
Missing	7.9	0.0
Total	100	100
Condoms on site at time of interview		
Yes, condoms seen	6.7	21.4
Yes, condoms not seen	2.2	7.1
No	76.4	71.4
Missing	14.6	0.0
Total	100	100
Condoms can be found within 10 minutes of leaving site during the day		
Yes	86.5	97.6
No	9.0	0.0
Missing	4.5	2.4
Total	100	100
Condoms can be found within 10 minutes of leaving site at night		
Yes	68.5	59.5
No	24.7	40.5
Missing	6.7	0.0
Total	100	100
Willing to have AIDS prevention program on site		
Yes	79.8	92.9
No	7.9	7.1
Missing	12.4	0.0
Total	100	100
Willing to sell condoms or permit their distribution on site		
Yes	64.0	90.5
No	12.4	9.5
Missing	2.6	0.0
Total	100	100
Evidence of AIDS prevention activities observed by interviewer		
AIDS posters displayed	0.0	9.5
AIDS brochures	0.0	7.1
Either posters or brochures	0.0	11.9
Condoms visible	4.5	9.5

Table B12. Proportion of sites with any or at least half of men or women visitors having specific characteristics (excluding employees)

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	n=89		n=42	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%
Any men and women who visit sites				
Find a new sexual partners while on site	40.4	38.2	47.6	31.0
Find a new male sexual partner while on site	11.2	--	7.1	--
Are unemployed	39.3	41.6	50.0	52.4
Are students	62.9	50.6	28.6	21.4
Are under age 18	53.9	50.6	14.6	26.2
Were born here	75.3	61.8	83.3	52.4
Have lived in areas more than one year	73.0	65.2	83.3	59.5
Live within a 10 minutes walk of site	66.3	62.9	76.2	54.8
Travel through here regularly	70.8	69.7	88.1	71.4
Are just passing through one time	58.4	56.2	76.2	64.3
Are migrant workers	39.3	28.1	54.8	66.7
Are seasonal agricultural workers	40.4	18.0	28.6	21.4
Come to site at least once a week	88.8	85.4	85.7	64.3
Drink alcohol on site	69.7	60.7	78.6	52.4
Are military	65.2	--	45.2	--
Are marines	65.2	--	26.2	--
Are transport workers (truck drivers/taxi or tricycle drivers)	62.9	--	85.7	--
Are sex workers	--	28.1	--	45.2
At least half of men and women who visit sites				
Find a new sexual partners while on site	15.7	9.0	21.4	21.4
Find a new male sexual partner while on site	0.0	--	0.0	--
Are unemployed	13.5	14.6	28.6	30.1
Are students	22.5	22.5	4.8	2.4
Are under age 18	15.7	16.9	16.7	9.5
Were born here	64.0	52.8	59.5	21.4
Have lived in areas more than one year	58.4	43.8	61.9	33.3
Live within a 10 minutes walk of site	40.4	37.1	52.4	28.6
Travel through here regularly	25.8	27.0	64.3	42.9
Are just passing through one time	13.5	18.0	52.4	33.3
Are migrant workers	4.5	7.9	31.0	47.6
Are seasonal agricultural workers	5.6	2.2	16.7	11.9
Come to site at least once a week	48.3	47.2	47.6	31.0
Drink alcohol on site	57.3	42.7	61.9	33.3
Are military	3.4	--	0.0	--
Are marines	4.5	--	0.0	--
Are transport workers (truck drivers/taxi or tricycle drivers)	7.9	--	69.0	--
Are sex workers	--	9.0	--	26.2

B13. Proportion of sites with men and women visitors that come from Mexico and Central American countries

	Chetumal n=89		Ciudad Hidalgo n=42	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%
Home countries of site visitors				
Mexico	100	96.6	97.6	38.1
Belize	82.0	61.8	0.0	2.4
Guatemala	23.6	18.0	90.5	73.8
Honduras	12.4	11.2	66.7	64.3
El Salvador	9.0	9.0	69.1	61.9
Nicaragua	3.4	4.5	33.3	31.0
Costa Rica	2.3	2.3	35.7	26.2
Panama	4.5	3.4	9.5	7.1
Countries named as home to most site visitors				
Mexico	100	95.5	88.1	23.8
Belize	0.0	1.1	2.4	0.0
Guatemala	0.0	0.0	2.4	35.7
Honduras	0.0	0.0	2.4	16.7
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	3.4	4.8	23.8
Total	100	100	100	100
Countries named as second most common home to site visitors				
Mexico	0.0	1.1	7.1	2.4
Belize	80.1	58.4	2.4	0.0
Guatemala	1.1	1.1	73.8	26.2
Honduras	0.0	0.0	2.4	26.2
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	4.8	19.1
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Missing	18.0	39.3	9.5	26.2
Total	100	100	100	100

B14. Proportion of sites with men and women visitors that come from each Mexican state

	Chetumal n=89		Ciudad Hidalgo n=42	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%
Home states of any Mexicans who come to sites				
Quintana Roo (state of Chetumal)	95.5	86.5	4.8	0.0
Chiapas (state of Cd. Hidalgo)	29.2	25.8	69.1	31.0
Mexico City	30.3	28.1	71.4	14.3
Aguascalientes	1.1	0.0	7.1	0.0
Baja California	0.0	0.0	9.5	0.0
Baja California Sur	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Campeche	33.7	33.7	4.8	0.0
Coahuila	3.4	1.1	14.3	0.0
Colima	0.0	1.1	7.1	0.0
Chihuahua	2.2	3.4	23.8	0.0
Durango	2.2	0.0	9.5	0.0
Mexico State	11.2	7.9	23.8	2.4
Guanajuato	2.3	1.1	21.4	4.8
Guerrero	1.1	0.0	11.9	2.4
Hidalgo	2.2	0.0	16.7	2.4
Jalisco	5.6	3.4	16.7	0.0
Michoacan	1.1	1.1	33.3	2.4
Morelos	0.0	0.0	7.1	4.8
Nayarit	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Nuevo Leon	1.1	2.3	31.0	2.4
Oaxaca	2.2	2.3	21.4	7.1
Puebla	13.5	9.0	42.9	4.8
Queretaro	0.0	0.0	26.2	2.4
San Luis Potosí	0.0	0.0	7.1	0.0
Sinaloa	2.2	3.4	19.1	0.0
Sonora	4.5	2.3	7.1	2.4
Tabasco	36.0	49.4	14.3	2.4
Tamaulipas	2.2	1.1	14.3	0.0
Tlaxcala	0.0	0.0	2.4	2.4
Veracruz	32.6	32.6	42.9	2.4
Yucatán	64.0	62.9	7.1	0.0
Zacatecas	1.1	0.0	2.4	0.0
States home to most Mexicans who come to site				
Quintana Roo (state of Chetumal)	88.8	78.7	0.0	0.0
Chiapas (state of Cd. Hidalgo)	1.1	0.0	45.2	26.2
Mexico City	1.1	1.1	33.3	4.8
Coahuila	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Jalisco	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Michoacan	0.0	0.0	2.4	0.0
Puebla	0.0	0.0	4.8	0.0
Tabasco	0.0	9.0	0.0	0.0
Veracruz	3.4	2.3	4.8	0.0
Yucatán	4.6	3.4	0.0	0.0
Missing	1.1	5.6	4.8	69.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Results from Interviews with Individuals Socializing at Sites

Table C1. Summary of field work for interviews with individuals socializing at sites

	Chetumal	Ciudad Hidalgo
Number of interviewers	10	11
Number of days interviewing individuals	16	15
Number of sites selected for sample	43	42
Number of sites where individual interviews were done	39	41

Table C2. Number and proportion of interviews completed and refused

	Chetumal				Ciudad Hidalgo			
	Men		Women		Men		Women	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Individuals refusing interview	54	11.1	27	12.1	22	12.0	12	15.2
by gender	--	66.7	--	33.3	--	64.7	--	32.3
Individuals interviewed	432	88.9	196	87.9	162	88.0	67	84.8
by gender	--	68.8	--	31.2	--	70.7	--	29.3
Individuals approached for interview	486	100	223	100	184	100	79	100
by gender	--	68.5	--	31.5	--	70.0	--	30.0
Average number of people interviewed per site	11.1		5.0		4.0		1.6	

Table C3. Sociodemographic characteristics of individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Age				
18-19	12.2	15.8	8.0	13.4
20-24	22.7	38.8	24.7	26.9
25-29	24.3	21.9	17.9	31.3
30-34	13.7	12.8	16.7	11.9
35-39	10.2	5.1	14.8	6.0
40-44	5.8	2.6	3.7	4.5
45-49	6.3	1.5	7.4	3.0
50+	4.9	1.5	6.8	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average age	30.0	25.8	31.7	27.7
Birthplace of Respondent				
Born within HTA	43.1	45.4	43.2	28.4
Born outside of HTA	56.7	54.6	56.8	71.6
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Employment status				
Employed full or part time/occasionally	75.0	56.1	87.0	86.6
Unemployed	25.0	42.3	11.1	13.4
Missing	0.0	1.5	1.9	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Occupation				
Transport (Truck driver, taxi or tricycle taxi driver)	12.0	0.0	14.2	1.7
Agricultural worker	4.4	0.5	13.0	1.5
Military/Marine	7.4	0.5	0.6	0.0
Employee of restaurant, bar or hotel	4.4	8.2	3.1	34.3
Employee at site of interview	7.2	15.8	0.6	14.9
Other	39.1	31.1	56.2	34.3
Missing	25.5	43.9	12.4	13.4
Total	100	100	100	100
Years of education completed				
None	0.9	2.6	6.2	22.4
1-6 years	12.7	16.3	25.9	41.8
7-10 years	34.3	38.3	27.2	22.4
11-12 years	25.7	16.3	20.4	7.5
>12 years	26.4	25.5	19.8	6.0
Missing	0.0	2.6	0.6	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average years of education	10.9	10.2	9.2	5.7
Student status				
Currently a student	32.6	33.7	13.0	3.0
Not currently a student	67.1	64.8	84.0	92.5
Missing	0.2	1.5	3.1	4.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C4. Mobility of individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Time respondent has been in HTA				
One day or less	3.9	3.6	9.3	9.0
One day and <= one week	2.8	2.6	8.0	1.5
One week and <= three months	2.6	1.5	9.3	14.9
Three months and <= one year	3.2	3.1	1.2	9.0
More than one year but not whole life	44.0	43.4	22.2	34.3
Whole life	43.5	45.4	49.4	28.4
Missing	0.0	0.5	0.6	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Time respondent intends to stay in HTA				
One day or less	4.2	3.1	11.7	7.5
One day and <= one week	3.2	3.1	9.3	3.0
One week and <= three months	6.9	8.7	10.5	28.4
Three months and <= one year	4.4	4.6	3.1	4.5
More than one year	79.9	79.1	63.6	55.2
Missing	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of times respondent left and returned to HTA in past year				
zero	21.5	26.5	32.1	32.8
1-5	44.7	41.8	36.4	34.3
6-10	12.7	9.7	12.4	11.9
11+	12.3	11.2	14.8	20.9
Missing	8.8	10.7	4.3	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Ever been in transit stations				
Ciudad Hidalgo	11.8	8.2	--	--
Chetumal	--	--	21.0	4.5
Towns near Chetumal	93.3	92.9	6.2	1.5
Belize City	43.1	27.6	5.6	4.5
Benque Viejo, Belize (Guatemalan border)	13.2	4.6	3.7	0.0
Puerto Barrios/Izabal, Guatemala	3.0	1.0	17.3	11.9
Tecún Umún, Guatemala (Mexican border)	4.4	4.6	60.5	44.8
San Cristóbal, El Salvador (Guatemalan border)	1.4	2.0	8.0	7.5
La Entrada de Copán, Honduras (Guatemalan border)	2.3	2.6	3.1	6.0
Nicaraguan towns near the border of Costa Rica	1.2	1.0	2.5	0.0
La Cruz/Peñas Blancas, Costa Rica (Nicaraguan border)	1.2	0.5	1.9	0.0
Central Market, Panama City	1.9	1.5	3.1	0.0

Table C5. Last residence of individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
HTA	44.4	45.9	51.2	28.4
Area very near HTA (in same state)	1.2	1.5	6.2	9.0
State of HTA	9.5	9.2	14.8	14.9
Belize	1.9	1.0	0.0	1.5
Guatemala	0.2	0.0	8.0	25.4
El Salvador	0.0	0.0	2.5	3.0
Honduras	0.0	0.0	1.2	7.5
Nicaragua	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.0
Costa Rica	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Panama	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
United States	0.5	0.0	1.2	0.0
Mexico City	4.4	3.1	1.2	3.0
Bordering state in Mexico	14.9	12.8	3.1	1.5
Other Mexican state	23.1	26.0	9.3	1.5
Missing	0.2	0.5	1.2	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C6. Origin and destination of current trip, of individuals at sites who intend to leave HTA within 3 months

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=62	n=29	n=51	n=26
	%	%	%	%
Origin				
HTA	4.8	20.7	21.6	11.5
Same state of HTA (Quintana Roo for Chetumal, Chiapas for Ciudad Hidalgo)	14.5	24.1	23.5	23.1
Another state in Mexico	67.7	51.7	33.3	3.9
Neighboring Central American country (Belize for Chetumal, Guatemala for Ciudad Hidalgo)	6.5	3.5	9.8	34.6
Another Central American country	0.0	0.0	5.9	26.9
USA	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Missing	6.5	0.0	3.9	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Destination				
HTA	50.0	27.6	9.8	3.9
Same state of HTA (Quintana Roo for Chetumal, Chiapas for Ciudad Hidalgo)	9.7	24.1	31.4	30.8
Another state in Mexico	30.7	41.4	35.3	11.5
Neighboring Central American country (Belize for Chetumal, Guatemala for Ciudad Hidalgo)	3.2	0.0	9.8	23.1
Another Central American country	0.0	3.5	7.8	23.1
USA	0.0	3.5	2.0	7.7
Missing	6.5	0.0	3.9	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C7. Site visiting behavior of individuals interviewed at sites (excluding employees)

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=401	n=165	n=161	n=57
	%	%	%	%
Frequency of visits to site of interview in last 4 weeks				
Everyday (>=30)	2.2	1.8	6.8	5.3
4-6 times/week (16-29)	9.5	18.2	6.8	38.6
2-3 times/week (8-15)	9.2	13.3	5.6	5.3
1 time/week (4-7)	1.3	13.9	11.8	10.5
2-3 times/month (2-3)	25.2	23.0	28.0	12.3
1 time/month (1)	35.4	25.5	34.8	12.3
First time at site (0)	4.7	2.4	2.5	12.3
Missing	0.1	1.8	3.7	3.5
Total	100	100	100	100
First visit to site of interview				
Day of interview was first visit	16.2	9.1	15.5	12.3
Within last 4 weeks	4.5	3.0	8.7	15.8
Within last 2-6 months	9.5	7.3	10.6	10.5
Within last 7-12 months	9.0	4.9	5.6	17.5
More than 1 year ago	33.9	44.9	19.3	12.3
More than 5 years ago	26.2	30.3	37.3	24.6
Missing	0.8	0.6	3.1	7.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C8. Number of sites visited in one day/night

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Number of sites already visited same day/night				
0	60.0	65.8	40.1	61.2
1	28.9	27.0	43.8	35.8
2	5.8	2.6	8.0	3.0
3 or more	5.3	4.6	8.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Number of sites will visit same day/night				
0	67.8	77.6	82.7	100
1	22.9	16.8	13.6	0.0
2	6.7	4.6	2.5	0.0
3 or more	2.6	1.0	1.2	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Total number of sites visited in same day/night (including site of interview)				
1	41.4	54.6	35.2	61.2
2	35.4	30.1	40.7	35.8
3 or more	23.2	15.3	24.1	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C9. Partnership formation at the site of the interview, reported by individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Believe people meet new sex partners at the site of the interview				
Yes	66.9	61.7	66.1	67.2
No	31.9	37.3	34.0	31.3
Missing	1.2	1.0	0.0	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Ever met a new partner at the site				
Yes	20.1	21.9	21.6	20.9
No	79.9	78.1	77.8	79.1
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Time since last met new partner at the site				
	n=87	n=43	n=35	n=14
Within last 7 days	19.5	51.2	17.1	57.1
Within last 2-4 weeks	27.6	27.9	31.4	14.3
Within last 2-6 months	25.3	2.3	25.7	0.0
Within last 7-12 months	5.8	2.3	2.9	7.1
More than 1 year ago	21.8	16.3	14.3	14.3
Missing	0.0	0.0	8.6	7.1
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C10. Number of sex partners in last 4 weeks, reported by individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Total number of partners in last 4 weeks				
None	39.8	49.5	36.4	56.7
1 partner	32.2	25.0	46.3	20.9
2 partners	13.7	8.2	9.3	3.0
3 partners	8.3	5.1	4.3	1.5
4 partner	1.6	0.5	1.9	0.0
5-9 partners	2.6	4.6	1.9	1.5
10+ partners	1.9	7.1	0.0	14.9
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of partners in last 4 weeks	1.3	2.3	1.0	2.9
Median number of partners in last 4 weeks	1	1	1	0
Number of new partners in last 4 weeks				
none	65.0	73.0	78.4	76.1
1 partner	18.8	8.2	12.4	1.5
2 partners	9.0	4.1	4.9	3.0
3 partners	3.2	3.6	3.1	0.0
4 partners	1.2	0.5	0.6	0.0
5-9 partners	1.6	4.6	0.6	3.0
10+ partners	0.9	6.1	0.0	13.4
Missing	0.2	0.0	0.0	3.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of new partners in last 4 weeks	0.7	1.8	0.4	2.0
Median number of new partners in last 4 weeks	0	0	0	0

Table C11. Number of sex partners in last 12 months, reported by individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Total number of partners				
none	21.8	40.3	32.7	52.2
1 partner	24.5	25.5	27.2	23.9
2 partners	17.8	5.6	9.3	6.0
3 partners	8.3	3.1	6.2	1.5
4 partners	4.9	3.1	3.7	0.0
5-9 partners	15.3	7.1	8.0	0.0
10+ partners	7.4	15.3	12.4	16.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of partners	3.9	12.1	3.4	10.8
Median number of partners	2	1	1	0
Number of new partners				
none	41.0	62.8	58.6	73.1
1 partner	19.9	9.2	12.4	7.5
2 partners	12.0	7.1	8.6	1.5
3 partners	6.3	0.5	2.5	1.5
4 partners	5.8	2.0	1.9	0.0
5-9 partners	9.7	3.6	6.8	3.0
10+ partners	5.3	14.8	8.6	13.4
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of new partners	2.9	10.4	2.1	4.9
Median number of new partners	1	0	0	0
Number of regular partners				
none	39.1	49.0	45.7	64.2
1 partner	52.3	38.3	37.0	23.9
2 partners	4.9	5.1	6.2	3.0
3 partners	1.9	1.5	2.5	0.0
4 partners	0.7	1.0	0.6	0.0
5-9 partners	0.7	1.0	4.9	3.0
10+ partners	0.5	4.1	2.5	6.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Average number of regular partners	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.8
Median number of regular partners	1	1	1	0

Table C12. Where individuals at sites met most recent sex partner, of those reporting at least one new partner in last 12 months

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=255	n=73	n=66	n=18
	%	%	%	%
Where met most recent partner				
At the site of the interview	18.4	52.1	37.9	66.7
At another site	80.8	46.6	53.0	33.3
Missing	0.8	1.4	9.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C13. Condom use, reported by individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	%	%	%	%
Condom used at last sex with new partner met on site, of those reporting a new partner from site	n=87	n=43	n=35	n=14
Yes	57.5	58.1	71.4	71.4
No	41.4	41.9	20.0	21.4
Missing	1.2	0.0	8.6	7.1
Total	100	100	100	100
Condom used at last sex with a new partner, of those reporting a new partner in last 4 weeks	n=90	n=31	n=28	n=13
Yes	60.0	58.5	80.0	92.9
No	37.3	35.8	14.3	7.1
Missing	2.7	5.7	5.7	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Ever used a condom	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
Yes	74.3	48.0	70.4	50.8
No	25.7	49.0	29.6	49.3
Missing	0.0	3.1	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Carries a condom at time of interview	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
Yes, and condom seen	10.0	2.6	6.2	6.0
Reported yes, but no condom seen	3.0	0.5	2.5	20.9
No	87.0	92.9	91.4	71.6
Missing	0.0	4.1	0.0	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C14. Proportion of individuals interviewed at sites that reported attending an AIDS educational session within the last 3 months

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Yes	22.9	32.1	46.3	43.3
No	77.1	67.9	53.7	56.7
Missing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Table C15. Transactional sex, forced sex experienced by women, and men reporting sex with men, reported by individuals interviewed at sites

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
Paid (men only) / received (women only) money, gifts or favors in exchange for sex in last 4 weeks				
Yes	20.4	23.5	26.5	25.4
No	79.2	75.5	71.6	73.1
Missing	0.5	1.0	1.9	1.5
Total	100	100	100	100
Women forced against their will to have sex in last 12 months				
Yes	--	16.8	--	7.5
No	--	82.7	--	92.5
Missing	--	0.5	--	--
Total	--	100	--	100
Men having sex with men in last 4 weeks				
Yes	4.2	--	6.2	--
No	95.6	--	90.7	--
Missing	0.2	--	3.1	--
Total	100	--	100	--

Table C16. Symptoms of sexually transmitted infections experienced by individuals interviewed at sites and treatment seeking behavior

	Chetumal		Ciudad Hidalgo	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
	n=432	n=196	n=162	n=67
	%	%	%	%
One or more symptom				
Yes	8.6	19.9	6.8	10.5
No	91.2	80.1	90.1	89.6
Missing	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Unusual discharge				
Yes	3.9	14.3	3.7	3.0
No	96.1	85.7	93.2	97.0
Missing	0.2	0.0	3.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Sores				
Yes	1.4	4.1	1.9	0.0
No	98.4	95.4	95.1	100
Missing	0.2	0.5	3.1	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Pain on urination				
Yes	6.9	--	4.9	--
No	92.8	--	92.0	--
Missing	0.2	--	3.1	--
Total	100	--	100	--
Lower abdominal pain				
Yes	--	15.8	--	10.5
No	--	84.2	--	89.6
Missing	--	0.0	--	0.0
Total	--	100	--	100
Know clinic where one can receive treatment for STI symptoms				
Yes	69.0	75.9	68.5	65.7
No	30.8	23.5	30.9	34.3
Missing	0.2	1.5	0.6	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100
Sought treatment for STI symptom(s), of those reporting at least one symptom				
	n=37	n=39	n=11	n=7
Yes	29.7	64.1	81.8	100
No	70.3	35.9	0.0	0.0
Missing	0.0	0.0	18.2	0.0
Total	100	100	100	100

Appendix B: Questionnaires

CARACTERISTICAS DE LOS INFORMANTES CLAVE

No.	PREGUNTAS	Categorías de codificación
K1	Area de estudio (HTA)	<div>CHETUMAL 1</div> <div>CIUDAD HIDALGO 2</div>
K2	Número del entrevistador / Número del informante clave	____ / ____
K3	Fecha	____/____/01
K4	Código Geográfico de la entrevista	____
K5	Género del informante clave	<div>MASCULINO 1</div> <div>FEMENINO 2</div>
K6	Tipo de informante clave: <div> <div>TAXISTA 01</div> <div>TRICICLERO 02</div> <div>CHOFER DE CAMION NACIONAL 03</div> <div>CHOFER DE CAMION INTERNACIONAL 04</div> <div>TRABAJADOR(A)/DUEÑO(A) DE BAR O TABERNA 05</div> <div>DUEÑO(A)/TRABAJADOR(A) DE RESTAURANTE 06</div> <div>DUEÑO(A) / TRABAJADOR(A) DE ABARROTES 07</div> <div>DUEÑO(A) / TRABAJADOR(A) HOSPEDAJE 08</div> <div>TRABAJADOR(A) SEXUAL FORMAL 09</div> <div>TRABAJADOR(A) SEXUAL INFORMAL 10</div> <div>PERSONAL DE ONG 11</div> <div>TRABAJADOR(A) DE SALUD 12</div> <div>JOVEN ESTUDIANTE 13</div> <div>JOVEN NO-ESTUDIANTE 14</div> </div>	<div>CODIGO: ____</div> <div>COMERCIANTE / NEGOCIO 15</div> <div>VENDEDOR AMBULANTE 16</div> <div>GUARDIA DE SEGURIDAD 17</div> <div>MILITAR 18</div> <div>OFICIAL DE POLICIA 19</div> <div>OFICIAL FRONTERIZO 20</div> <div>MARINO 21</div> <div>TRABAJADOR AGRICOLA 22</div> <div>OTRO TRABAJADOR MIGRANTE 23</div> <div>POLLERO 24</div> <div>INDIVIDUO SOCIALIZANDO EN UN SITIO 25</div> <div>DESEMPLEADO 26</div> <div>OTRO _____ 27</div> <div>OTRO EMPLEADO/TRABAJADOR 28</div> <div>MAESTRO/PROFESSOR 29</div>

Hola. Estoy trabajando en Chetumal/Ciudad Hidalgo para desarrollar mejores programas de salud. Queremos trabajar con la gente como usted en la comunidad y hacerles algunas preguntas. No les pediremos su nombre. Sus respuestas serán confidenciales. Las preguntas incluyen preguntas sobre dónde piensa usted que la gente conoce o se encuentra con parejas sexuales. Su participación es completamente voluntaria.

No.	PREGUNTAS	Categorías de codificación
K7	¿Está usted dispuesto a contestar algunas preguntas? *SI NO, DETENGA LA ENTREVISTA	SI 1 NO 2 SI NO, DETENGA LA ENTREVISTA
K8	¿Cuántos años tiene usted? * CONCLUYA LA ENTREVISTA SI EL ENTREVISTADO ES MENOR DE 18 AÑOS.	ANOS DE EDAD ____
K9	¿Dónde nació usted?	CODIGO GEOGRAFICO ____
K10	¿Cuando vino usted a Chetumal/Ciudad Hidalgo la primera vez?	UNA SEMANA O MENOS 1 > UNA SEMANA PERO < = UN AÑO 2 > UN AÑO PERO < = DIEZ AÑOS 3 > DIEZ AÑOS
K11	<p>LA PREGUNTA PRINCIPAL ES LA SIGUIENTE:</p> <p>“Queremos saber donde van las personas a conocer nuevas parejas sexuales por aquí. Quiero saber sobre las personas recién llegadas, las que han estado aquí un tiempo pero continuaran su viaje, y las personas que siempre han vivido aquí. Específicamente, quiero saber sobre trabajadores migrantes, trailers o chóferes de camión, gente homosexual al igual que residentes.”</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ¿Dónde van estas personas a conocer nuevas parejas sexuales aquí? <p>PARA CADA SITIO IDENTIFICADO LLENE UN FORMATO DE REPORTE DE SITIO</p>	
K12	*¿CUANTOS SITIOS NOMBRO ESTE INFORMANTE CLAVE?	NUMERO DE SITIOS ____

FORMATO DEL REPORTE DEL SITIO

Número Único del Sitio ____ _

S1	Nombre de Area (HTA)	CHETUMAL 1 CIUDAD HIDALGO 2
S2	Número del entrevistador / Número del informante clave	____ _ / ____ _
S3	Nombre del sitio	_____
S4	Dirección del sitio y cómo encontrarlo Incluya cualquier señal o referencia (tales como escuelas cercanas, parques, intersecciones, tiendas) que puedan ayudar a ubicar el sitio luego.	
S5	Código Geográfico del sitio	CODIGO GEOGRAFICO ____ _
S6	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> Tipo de Sitio </div> <div style="width: 45%; text-align: right;"> CODIGO: ____ _ </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> 01 BAR / TABERNA / CANTINA 02 DISCO 03 TABLE DANCE 04 BAR GAY 05 RESTAURANTE 06 BOTANERA 07 HOTEL 08 POSADA 09 PROSTÍBULO 10 TIENDA DE ABARROTES 11 RESIDENCIA PRIVADA 12 MERCADO 13 IGLESIA </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> 14 PATIO DE ESCUELA 15 CALLE 16 PARQUE / PLAZA 17 BAÑO PÚBLICO 18 LOTE BALDÍO 19 CASA ABANDONADA 20 PARADA D E TAXIS 21 PARADA DE CAMIÓN 22 ESTACIÓN DE AUTOBUS ES 23 VÍAS DEL TREN 24 FUERA DE LAS OFICINAS DE ADUANA 25 GASOLINERIA 26 OTRO (especifiqué) _____ </div> </div>	

FORMATO PARA LA VERIFICACION DEL SITIO

Número Único del Sitio ____ _

No.	Preguntas	Categorías para la codificación
V1 AL V6 DEBE DE SER LLENADAS POR EL CORDINADOR DE CAMPO ANTES DE DAR EL FORMATO AL ENTREVISTADOR.		
V1	Area del estudio (HTA)	CHETUMAL 1 CIUDAD HIDALGO 2
V2	Código Geográfico	____ _
V3	Número de Identificación de la Lista de Sitios	____ _
V4	¿Cuántos informantes claves informaron sobre este sitio?	____ _
V5	Nombre del sitio	_____
V6	Dirección del sitio	
LAS SIGUIENTES PREGUNTAS DEBEN SER LLENADAS POR EL ENTREVISTADOR.		
V7	Resultado de la verificación del sitio	<div style="text-align: right;"> SITIO NO ENCONTRADO 0 SITIO ENCONTRADO Y DOMICILIO CORRECTO 1 SITIO ENCONTRADO PERO DOMICILIO INCORRECTO 2 SITIO ENCONTRADO PERO EL ADMINISTRADOR SE REHUSO 3 SITIO CERRADO TEMPORALMENTE 4 YA NO ES UN SITIO 5 </div> <div style="text-align: right; margin-top: 10px;"> DOMICILIO CORRECTO: _____ </div>

V8	Tipo de Sitio CODIGO: ____ <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> 01 BAR / TABERNA / CANTINA 02 DISCO 03 TABLE DANCE 04 BAR GAY 05 RESTAURANTE 06 BOTANERA 07 HOTEL 08 POSADA 09 PROSTÍBULO 10 TIENDA DE ABARROTES 11 RESIDENCIA PRIVADA 12 MERCADO 13 IGLESIA </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> 14 PATIO DE ESCUELA 15 CALLE 16 PARQUE / PLAZA 17 BAÑO PÚBLICO 18 LOTE BALDÍO 19 CASA ABANDONADA 20 PARADA DE TAXIS 21 PARADA DE CAMIÓN 22 ESTACIÓN DE AUTOBUSES 23 VÍAS DEL TREN 24 FUERA DE LAS OFICINAS DE ADUANA 25 GASOLINERÍA 26 OTRO (especifique) _____ </div> </div>	
V9	Número de entrevistador	_____
V10	Fecha (DD/MM/AA)	____ / ____ / ____
V11	Día de la semana	LUNES 1 MARTES 2 MIERCOLES 3 JUEVES 4 VIERNES 5 SABADO 6 DOMINGO 7
V12	Hora (PERIODO DE 24 HORAS)	____ : ____
V13	Número de personas socializando cuando el entrevistador llegó al sitio	HOMBRES: ____ MUJERES: ____
PEDIR HABLAR CON UNA PERSONA ENCARGADA DEL SITIO, COMO EL DUEÑO O GERENTE.		
V14	Género del entrevistado	MASCULINO 1 FEMENINO 2

<p>Hola. Trabajo con el Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública para ayudarles a desarrollar mejores programas de salud para Chetumal/Ciudad Hidalgo. Nos gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas para obtener información que es necesaria para planear y evaluar los programas. No le pediremos que nos diga su nombre. Sus respuestas serán totalmente confidenciales. Las preguntas incluyen preguntas sobre actividades que se llevan a cabo en este lugar, sobre la gente que viene aquí, y los programas que se pueden llevar a cabo aquí. También nos gustaría regresar cuando haya más gente para platicar con algunas personas que socializan aquí. Su participación es completamente voluntaria.</p>																														
V15	<p>¿Está usted dispuesto a responder a estas preguntas?</p> <p>*SI NO, DETENGA LA ENTREVISTA</p>	<p>SI 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																												
V16	<p>¿Estaría de acuerdo en que alguien regrese después y le haga algunas preguntas a aproximadamente unas 24 personas?</p>	<p>SI 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>																												
V17	<p>¿Cuántos años tiene usted?</p> <p>* CONCLUYA LA ENTREVISTA SI EL ENTREVISTADO ES MENOR DE 18 AÑOS.</p>	<p>AÑOS DE EDAD ____</p>																												
V18	<p>¿Cuantos años lleva este sitio en operación?</p>	<p>MENOS DE UN AÑO 0</p> <p>NUMERO DE AÑOS ____</p> <p>NO APLICA 99</p>																												
V19	<p>¿Cuántos hombres y mujeres trabajan aquí durante un día / noche?</p>	<p>MUJERES HOMBRES</p> <p>____ ____</p>																												
V20	<p>¿Qué tipos de actividades se llevan a cabo aquí?</p> <p>*LEA LA LISTA</p> <p>RODEE CON UN CIRCULO EL CODIGO PARA CADA ACTIVIDAD</p>	<table border="0"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SI</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Cerveza consumida</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Licor consumido</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Se mira TV o vídeo</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Se baila</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Se escucha música</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Table Dance</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SI	NO	NS	Cerveza consumida	1	2	8	Licor consumido	1	2	8	Se mira TV o vídeo	1	2	8	Se baila	1	2	8	Se escucha música	1	2	8	Table Dance	1	2	8
	SI	NO	NS																											
Cerveza consumida	1	2	8																											
Licor consumido	1	2	8																											
Se mira TV o vídeo	1	2	8																											
Se baila	1	2	8																											
Se escucha música	1	2	8																											
Table Dance	1	2	8																											
V21	<p>¿Cuanto alcohol se vende en un día / una noche con buena venta?</p>	<p>CERVEZA EN BOTELLAS ____</p> <p>BOTELLAS DE LICOR ____</p>																												

V22	Me han dicho que la gente conoce a parejas sexuales en lugares como éste: *LEA LA LISTA DE PREGUNTAS, UNA POR UNA.		SI	NO	NS
		¿Los hombres conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales?	1	2	8
		¿Las mujeres conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales?	1	2	8
		¿Los hombres conocen a parejas sexuales masculinas?	1	2	8
		¿Una persona del lugar facilita el encuentro de parejas?	1	2	8
		¿Las empleadas conocen a parejas sexuales?	1	2	8
		¿Los empleados conocen a parejas sexuales?	1	2	8
V23	Las parejas que se encuentran aquí, tienen relaciones sexuales.....		SI	NO	NS
		en este lugar	1	2	8
		en un hotel cercano	1	2	8
		OTRO _____	1	2	8
	* LEA LA LISTA	Especifique			

* LEA. Nos gustaría que nos diera información sobre las características de las mujeres y los hombres que vienen aquí a las horas de mayor actividad, sin incluir los empleados. Para cada característica, dígame qué proporción de las mujeres o los hombres tienen esa característica.

V24	Cuántas <u>mujeres</u> que vienen aquí durante las horas de mayor actividad...	Ninguno	< La mitad	La mitad	>La mitad	Casi todos o Todos	NS
	(a) Están desempleadas	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(b) Son estudiantes	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(c) Son < de 18 años	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(d) Nacieron aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(e) Han vivido en esta área más de un año	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(f) Viven a menos de 10 minutos de aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(g) Viajan por aquí regularmente	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(h) Están en tránsito (en camino a otra parte) sólo una vez	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(i) Son trabajadoras migrantes	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(j) Son trabajadoras agrícolas de temporada	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(k) Vienen aquí por lo menos una vez por semana	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(l) Beben alcohol aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(m) Encuentran una nueva pareja sexual mientras están aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(n) Son trabajadores sexuales	0	1	2	3	4	8

V25	Cuántos de los <u>hombres</u> que vienen aquí durante las horas de mayor actividad...	Ninguno	< La mitad	La mitad	>La mitad	Casi todos o Todos	NS
	(a) Están desempleados	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(b) Son estudiantes	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(c) Son menores de 18 años	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(d) Nacieron aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(e) Han vivido en esta área durante más de un año.	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(f) Viven a menos de 10 minutos de aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(g) Viajan por aquí regularmente	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(h) Están en tránsito (en camino a otra parte) sólo una vez	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(i) Son militares	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(j) Son marinos	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(k) Son trabajadores migrantes	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(l) Son trabajadores del transporte(traileros/taxistas)	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(m) Son trabajadores agrícolas de temporada	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(n) Vienen aquí por lo menos una vez a la semana	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(o) Beben alcohol aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(p) Encuentran una nueva pareja sexual mientras están aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8
	(q) Encuentran una nueva pareja sexual masculina mientras están aquí	0	1	2	3	4	8

V26	¿Cuáles son las horas de mayor actividad aquí durante la semana? * SONDEAR PARA DETERMINAR DIAS Y HORAS Y MARCAR CUADROS		Mañana	Tarde	Noche	Tarde en la noche
		LUN				
		MAR				
		MIER				
		JUE				
		VIER				
		SAB				
		DOM				
V27	¿Aproximadamente cuántas <u>mujeres</u> vienen aquí durante el curso de una día y una noche con mucha actividad? Trate de calcular el número total de mujeres que vienen a cualquier hora, entre la apertura y el cierre. LEA LAS OPCIONES SI ES NECESARIO	<div style="text-align: right;"> < 10 1 11-20 2 21-50 3 51-100 4 101-300 5 301-500 6 501-1000 7 </div>				
V28	Aproximadamente cuántos <u>hombres</u> vienen aquí durante el curso de un día y una noche con mucha actividad. Trate de calcular el número total de hombres que vienen a cualquier hora entre la apertura y el cierre. LEA LAS OPCIONES SI ES NECESARIO	<div style="text-align: right;"> < 10 1 11-20 2 21-50 3 51-100 4 101-300 5 301-500 6 501-1000 7 </div>				
V29	¿Cuáles son las épocas de mayor actividad durante el año? * PUEDE MARCAR MAS DE UNA OPCION	<div style="text-align: right;"> VERANO 1 INVIERNO 2 SEMANA SANTA 3 PUENTES EN CUALQUIER TEMPRADA 4 FIESTA PATRONAL/FERIA DEL PUEBLO 5 VACACION ESCOLAR 6 NO SE 8 OTRO _____ 9 <div style="text-align: center;">especifique</div> </div>				

V30	<p>(a) De que países son la mayoría de las <u>mujeres</u> que vienen aquí? ¿Vienen de.....</p> <p>*LEA LA LISTA</p> <p>(b) ¿De que país son la mayoría de las <u>mujeres</u> que vienen aquí?</p> <p>* MARQUE LA COLUMNA CON LA MAYORIA DE PERSONAS CON UN '1' AL LADO DE LA RESPUESTA.</p> <p>(c) ¿Cuál es el segundo país con mayor numero de <u>mujeres</u> que vienen aquí?</p> <p>* MARQUE LA COLUMNA CON EL SEGUNDO PAIS CON MAYORIA DE PERSONAS CON UN '2' AL LADO DE LA RESPUESTA.</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SI</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>México</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belice</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guatemala</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honduras</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Salvador</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicaragua</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costa Rica</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panamá</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SI	NO	NS	México	1	2	8	Belice	1	2	8	Guatemala	1	2	8	Honduras	1	2	8	El Salvador	1	2	8	Nicaragua	1	2	8	Costa Rica	1	2	8	Panamá	1	2	8	<p>MAYORIA MUJERES</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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V31	<p>(a) ¿De que países viene los <u>hombres</u> que vienen aquí? ¿Vienen de.....</p> <p>*LEA LA LISTA</p> <p>(b) ¿De que país son la mayoría de los <u>hombres</u> que vienen aquí?</p> <p>* MARQUE LA COLUMNA CON LA MAYORIA DE PERSONAS CON UN '1' AL LADO DE LA RESPUESTA.</p> <p>(c) ¿Cual es el segundo país con mayor número de <u>hombres</u> que vienen aquí?</p> <p>* MARQUE LA COLUMNA CON EL SEGUNDO PAIS CON MAYORIA DE PERSONAS CON UN '2' AL LADO DE LA RESPUESTA.</p>	<table> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SI</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NS</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>México</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Belice</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Guatemala</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Honduras</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>El Salvador</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Nicaragua</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Costa Rica</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Panamá</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		SI	NO	NS	México	1	2	8	Belice	1	2	8	Guatemala	1	2	8	Honduras	1	2	8	El Salvador	1	2	8	Nicaragua	1	2	8	Costa Rica	1	2	8	Panamá	1	2	8	<p>MAYORIA HOMBRES</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p> <p>_____</p>
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V32	<p>*SI RESPONDE SI A MEXICO ARRIBA EN V30, ENTONCES:</p> <p>(a) ¿De que estados de la republica son originalmente los <u>mujeres</u> que vienen aquí?</p> <p>(b) ¿De que estado son la mayoría de los <u>mujeres</u> que viene aquí?</p> <p>* MARQUE LA COLUMNA CON LA MAYORIA DE PERSONAS CON UN '1' AL LADO DE LA RESPUESTA.</p>	NOMBRADO		MAYORIA MUJERES
	Quintana Roo	1	_____	
	Chiapas	1	_____	
	Distrito Federal	1	_____	
	Aguascalientes	1	_____	
	Baja California	1	_____	
	Baja California Sur	1	_____	
	Campeche	1	_____	
	Coahuila	1	_____	
	Colima	1	_____	
	Chihuahua	1	_____	
	Durango	1	_____	
	Estado de México	1	_____	
	Guanajuato	1	_____	
	Guerrero	1	_____	
	Hidalgo	1	_____	
	Jalisco	1	_____	
	Michoacán	1	_____	
	Morelos	1	_____	
	Nayarit	1	_____	
	Nuevo León	1	_____	
	Oaxaca	1	_____	
	Puebla	1	_____	
	Querétaro	1	_____	
	San Luis Potosí	1	_____	
	Sinaloa	1	_____	
	Sonora	1	_____	
	Tabasco	1	_____	
	Tamaulipas	1	_____	
	Tlaxcala	1	_____	
	Veracruz	1	_____	
	Yucatán	1	_____	
	Zacatecas	1	_____	

V33	*SI RESPONDE SI A MEXICO ARRIBA EN V31, ENTONCES:	NOMBRADO	MAYORIA HOMBRES
	(a) ¿De que estados de la república son originalmente los <u>hombres</u> que vienen aquí?	Quintana Roo 1	_____
		Chiapas 1	_____
		Distrito Federal 1	_____
		Aguascalientes 1	_____
	(b) ¿De que estado son la mayoría de los <u>hombres</u> que viene aquí?	Baja California 1	_____
		Baja California Sur 1	_____
	* MARQUE LA COLUMNA CON LA MAYORIA DE PERSONAS CON UN '1' AL LADO DE LA RESPUESTA.	Campeche 1	_____
		Coahuila 1	_____
		Colima 1	_____
		Chihuahua 1	_____
		Durango 1	_____
		Estado de México 1	_____
		Guanajuato 1	_____
		Guerrero 1	_____
		Hidalgo 1	_____
		Jalisco 1	_____
		Michoacán 1	_____
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		Sonora 1	_____
		Tabasco 1	_____
		Tamaulipas 1	_____
		Tlaxcala 1	_____
		Veracruz 1	_____
		Yucatán 1	_____
		Zacatecas 1	_____

V34	¿Han habido alguna vez actividades de prevención de SIDA en este sitio?	<div>SI 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>DESCRIBA: _____</div> <div>_____</div>
V35	El año pasado, ¿con qué frecuencia se hicieron disponibles los condones en este sitio?	<div>SIEMPRE 1</div> <div>A VECES 2</div> <div>NUNCA 3</div>
V36	¿Hay condones aquí hoy? SI LOS HAY, ¿puedo ver uno? SI LOS HAY, ANOTAR LA MARCA Y EL PRECIO.	<div>SI, PERO NO PUEDE VER UNO 1</div> <div>SI, Y EL CONDON FUE VISTO 2</div> <div>NO 3</div> <div>MARCA DEL CONDON VISTO: _____</div> <div>PRECIO _____ PESOS POR ____ (número) CONDONES</div>
V37	Durante las últimas cuatro semanas, ¿cuántos condones fueron vendidos o tomados?	<div>VENDIDOS: _____</div> <div>TOMADOS GRATIS: _____</div>
V38	a) ¿Es posible que alguien encuentre dónde comprar un condón a los 10 minutos de haber dejado este lugar en la noche? b) ¿En el día?	<div>NOCHE SI 1</div> <div>NOCHE NO 2</div> <div>DIA SI 1</div> <div>DIA NO 2</div>
V39	¿Estaría dispuesto(a) a: (1) apoyar un programa de prevención del SIDA aquí? (2) vender o apoyar la distribución de condones aquí?	<div>SI 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>SI 1</div> <div>NO 2</div> <div>NO ES PERTINENTE 9</div>
V40	Observación: Evidencia de actividades de prevención del SIDA observadas por el entrevistador en el sitio.	<div>NUMERO DE POSTERS SOBRE SIDA A LA VISTA _____</div> <div>NUMERO DE FOLLETOS SOBRE SIDA EN EL SITIO _____</div> <div>NUMERO DE CONDONES A LA VISTA _____</div>

CUESTIONARIO INDIVIDUAL

No.	Preguntas	Categorías de codificación
Q1	Area de estudio (HTA)	CHETUMAL 1 CIUDAD HIDALGO 2
Q2	Número del entrevistador	_____
Q3	Número de entrevista de individuo	_____
Q4	Nombre del sitio y número del sitio único	<hr style="border: 0.5px solid black;"/> NUMERO UNICO DEL SITIO _____
Q5	Código Geográfico	_____
Q6	Fecha (DD/MM/AA)	____ / ____ / ____
Q7	Día de la semana	LUNES 1 MARTES 2 MIERCOLES 3 JUEVES 4 VIERNES 5 SABADO 6 DOMINGO 7
Q8	Hora del día (período de 24 hrs.)	____ : ____
Q9	Número de personas socializando al llegar el entrevistador al sitio	HOMBRES SOCIALIZANDO: _____ MUJERES SOCIALIZANDO: _____ EMPLEADOS VISIBLES: _____ EMPLEADAS VISIBLES: _____
Q10	Género del(a) entrevistado(a)	MASCULINO 1 FEMENINO 2
<p>Hola. Estoy trabajando con el Instituto Nacional de Salud Pública para desarrollar mejores programas de salud para Chetumal/Ciudad Hidalgo. Nos gustaría hacerle algunas preguntas para obtener información que es necesaria para planear y evaluar los programas. No le pediremos su nombre. Sus respuestas serán confidenciales. Las preguntas incluirán algunas preguntas sobre su comportamiento, incluyendo su comportamiento sexual. Su participación es completamente voluntaria.</p>		

Q11	¿Está dispuesto(a) a responder a estas preguntas? * SI NO, DETENGA LA ENTREVISTA.	SI 1 NO 2
Q12	¿Cuántos años tiene usted? *TERMINE LA ENTREVISTA SI EL/LA ENTREVISTADO/A NO TIENE POR LO MENOS 18 AÑOS DE EDAD.	AÑOS DE EDAD ____
Q13	¿Dónde nació usted?	CODIGO GEOGRAFICO ____
Q14	¿Desde cuando ha estado usted en Chetumal y/o sus aledaños / Ciudad Hidalgo?	UN DIA O MENOS 1 UNA SEMANA O MENOS, PERO > UN DIA 2 > 1 SEMANA PERO <= 3 MESES 3 > 3 MESES PERO <= 1 AÑO 4 > 1 AÑO PERO NO TODA MI VIDA 5 NUMERO DE AÑOS ____ TODA MI VIDA 97
Q15	* SI LA PERSONA NO HA VIVIDO EN CHETUMAL/CIUDAD HIDALGO TODA SU VIDA: ¿En que lugar tuvo su ultima residencia?	CODIGO GEOGRAFICO ____ TODA MI VIDA 97
Q16	¿Por cuanto tiempo piensa usted permanecer aquí?	UN DIA O MENOS 1 UNA SEMANA O MENOS, PERO > UN DIA 2 > 1 SEMANA PERO <= 3 MESES 3 > 3 MESES PERO <= 1 AÑO 4 > 1AÑO 5
Q17	* SI VA PERMANECER POR TRES MESES o MENOS (CODIGOS 1, 2 O 3 EN Q16): ¿Cuál es su origen y su destino en este viaje? (¿De dónde viene y a dónde va?)	ORIGEN _____ CODIGO GEOGRAFICO DE ORIGEN ____ DESTINO _____ CODIGO GEO. DEL DESTINO ____
Q18	¿Cuantas veces se ha ido de y regresado a Chetumal/Ciudad Hidalgo en el ultimo año?	NUMERO ____

Q19	¿Viene a este lugar cada vez que se encuentra en Chetumal/Ciudad Hidalgo?	SIEMPRE O CASI SIEMPRE 1 A VECES 2 CASI NUNCA 3 ES LA PRIMERA VEZ AL SITIO 4 NO APLICA / ES RESIDENTE 5
Q20	¿Cuántas veces ha venido a este lugar en las últimas 4 semanas?	NUMERO DE VECES ____
Q21	¿Cuándo fue la primera vez que vino usted aquí, o sea a este lugar?	ESTA ES MI PRIMERA VISITA 1 DENTRO DE LAS ULTIMAS 4 SEMANAS 2 DENTRO DE LOS ULTIMOS 2-6 MESES 3 DENTRO DE LOS ULTIMOS 7-12 MESES 4 HACE MAS DE UN AÑO 5 HACE MAS DE 5 AÑOS 6
Q22	¿A cuántos bares o restaurantes ha ido usted hoy? ¿A cuántos más irá hoy o esta noche?	YA FUE A ____ IRA A ____
Q23	Algunas personas conocen a nuevas parejas sexuales a lugares como éste. ¿Piensa usted que la gente encuentra nuevas parejas sexuales aquí? O sea parejas con las nunca ha tenido relaciones anteriormente.	SI 1 NO 2
Q24	¿Alguna vez se ha encontrado usted a una pareja sexual nueva aquí?	SI 1 NO 2
Q25	* SI CONOCIO A UNA PAREJA NUEVA AQUI: ¿Qué tan recientemente encontró usted a una nueva pareja sexual en este sitio? * SI NUNCA HA ENCONTRADO PAREJA NUEVA AQUI, MARQUE EL CODIGO '9'.	DENTRO DE LOS ULTIMOS 7 DIAS 1 DENTRO DE LAS ULTIMAS 2-4 SEMANAS 2 DENTRO DE LOS ULTIMOS 2-6 MESES 3 DENTRO DE LOS ULTIMOS 7-12 MESES 4 HACE MAS DE UN AÑO 5 NUNCA HA CONOCIDO A UNA NUEVA PAREJA AQUI 9
Q26	¿La ultima vez que tuvo relaciones sexuales con esta pareja, utilizaron condón? *SI NUNCA HA ENCONTRADO PAREJA NUEVA AQUI, MARQUE EL CODIGO '9'.	SI 1 NO 2 NUNCA HA CONOCIDO A UNA NUEVA PAREJA AQUI 9

Q27 ¿Con cuántas personas diferentes ha tenido usted relaciones sexuales

Q34	HAGA LAS PREGUNTAS QUE APARECEN ABAJO UTILIZANDO LOS NOMBRES QUE APARECEN EN LA LISTA. HAGA TODAS LAS PREGUNTAS SOBRE CADA LUGAR ANTES DE PASAR AL PROXIMO LUGAR.				
	(a) ¿Alguna vez ha estado en _____? *SI LA RESPUESTA ES NO, PASE A OTRO LUGAR EN LA LISTA.				
	*SI CONTESTA QUE SI A (a):				
	(b) ¿Alguna vez ha tenido una pareja sexual en _____? * SI LA RESPUESTA ES NO, PASE A OTRO LUGAR EN LA LISTA Y EMPEZAR CON (a).				
	* SI CONTESTA QUE SI A (b):				
	(C)¿Tuvo una pareja sexual allí en los ultimos 12 meses? *DESPUES DE CIRCULAR EL CODIGO, PASE A OTRO LUGAR Y EMPEZAR CON (a).				
		NUNCA ESTADO ALLI	ESTADO ALLI PER O NO PAREJA	SI, PAREJA EN ULTIMOS 12 MESES	SI, PAREJA MAS DE 12 MESES
	Ciudad Hidalgo, México	1	2	3	4
	Chetumal Ciudad, México	1	2	3	4
	Poblados cercanos/Chetumal	1	2	3	4
	Ciudad Belice	1	2	3	4
	Benque Viejo, Belice	1	2	3	4
Puerto Barrios/Izabal, Guat	1	2	3	4	
Tecun Uman, Guatemala	1	2	3	4	
San Cristóbal, ES	1	2	3	4	
La Entrada de Copán, Hond	1	2	3	4	
Poblados cercanos NI/front.CR	1	2	3	4	
La Cruz/Peñas Blancas, CR	1	2	3	4	
Mercado Central, C. Panamá	1	2	3	4	
* EL ENTREVISTADOR DEBE CHECAR EL NUMERO TOTAL DE PAREJAS EN LOS ULTIMOS 12 MESES Y REPORTES DE PAREJAS EN DIFERENTES AREAS PARA ASEGURARSE QUE NO SE CONTRADIGAN. SI SE CONTRADICEN, CLARIFIQUE CON EL/LA ENTREVISTADO(A) EL NUMERO TOTAL DE PAREJAS EN LOS ULTIMOS 12 MESES Y CORRIJA LA RESPUESTA REGISTRADA.					

Q35	¿Ha usado usted alguna vez un condón?	SI 1 NO 2
Q36	¿Trae usted un condón ahora? SI LO TRAE, ¿lo puedo ver por favor?	TRAER CONDÓN PERO NO VER 1 SI CONDÓN Y SI VER 2 NO TRAE CONDÓN 3
Q37	¿A cuántas sesiones educativas sobre SIDA, pláticas o reuniones ha asistido usted en Chetumal/Ciudad Hidalgo en los últimos tres meses?	NÚMERO DE SESIONES ____ ____
Q38	¿Le han hecho estas preguntas en algún lugar en las últimas semanas? *SI SI, ¿En qué sitio?	SI 1 NO 2 NOMBRE DEL SITIO _____ CÓDIGO GEOGRÁFICO ____ ____ NÚMERO ÚNICO DEL SITIO _____ (LLENAR DESPUÉS DE LA ENTREVISTA)

PREGUNTAR A <u>MUJERES</u> SOLAMENTE:																								
Q39	¿Le ha obligado una persona a tener relaciones sexuales en contra de su voluntad en los últimos 12 meses?	SI 1 NO 2 NO APLICA/ENTREVISTADO HOMBRE 9																						
Q40	¿Ha recibido dinero, regalos o favores a cambio de sexo en las ultimas 4 semanas?	SI 1 NO 2 NO APLICA/ENTREVISTADO HOMBRE 9																						
Q41	Algunas mujeres tienen dolor en la parte baja del abdomen, un flujo poco común de la vagina, o llagas en el área genital. Durante las ultimas 4 semanas, ha tenido usted... *LEA LA LISTA SI EL ENTREVISTADO ES UN HOMBRE MARQUE '9' EN CADA PREGUNTA	<u>SINTOMAS</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SI</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NS/R</th> <th>NA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>¿dolor en la parte baja del abdomen?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>¿flujo poco común?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>¿llagas?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				SI	NO	NS/R	NA	¿dolor en la parte baja del abdomen?	1	2	8	9	¿flujo poco común?	1	2	8	9	¿llagas?	1	2	8	9
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VAYA A Q45																								

PREGUNTE SOLO A <u>HOMBRES</u> :																								
Q42	¿Ha dado a alguien dinero o regalos a cambio de sexo en las ultimas 4 semanas?	SI 1 NO 2 NO APLICA/ENTREVISTADA MUJER 9																						
Q43	¿Ha tenido relaciones sexuales con un hombre en las ultimas 4 semanas?	SI 1 NO 2 NO APLICA/ENTREVISTADA MUJER 9																						
Q44	Algunos hombres sienten dolor al orinar, tienen un flujo poco común del pené, o tienen llagas en el área genital. Durante las últimas 4 semanas, ha tenido usted... *LEA LA LISTA *SI LA ENTREVISTADA ES UNA MUJER MARQUE EL 9	<u>SINTOMAS</u> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>SI</th> <th>NO</th> <th>NS/R</th> <th>NA</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>¿dolor al orinar?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>¿flujo poco común?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> <tr> <td>¿llagas?</td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td>8</td> <td>9</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>				SI	NO	NS/R	NA	¿dolor al orinar?	1	2	8	9	¿flujo poco común?	1	2	8	9	¿llagas?	1	2	8	9
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PREGUNTE A TODOS / AS:		
Q45	<p>* SI EL/LA ENTREVISTADO/A HA TENIDO ALGUN SINTOMA EN LAS ULTIMAS 4 SEMANAS (Q41 O Q44):</p> <p>¿Fue usted a algun lugar por tratamiento?</p> <p>*SI LA RESPUESTA ES SI:</p> <p>¿A cuál lugar?</p>	<p>SI 1</p> <p>NO 2</p> <p>NO SINTOMAS 9</p> <p>SI SI, NOMBRE DEL LUGAR: _____</p> <hr/> <p>CODIGO GEO. DEL LUGAR: ____ _</p>
Q46	<p>¿Hay una clínica dónde podría uno recibir tratamiento para síntomas como estos por aquí?</p>	<p>NOMBRE DE LA CLINICA: _____</p> <p>CODIGO GEO. DE LA CLINICA ____ _</p> <p>NO SE 8</p>
Q47	<p>¿Tiene usted ahora un empleo?</p>	<p>NO, ESTOY BUSCANDO TRABAJO 1</p> <p>NO, NO ESTOY BUSCANDO TRABAJO 2</p> <p>SI, TRABAJO OCASIONAL O TIEMPO PARCIAL 3</p> <p>SI, DE TIEMPO COMPLETO 4</p>
Q48	<p>SI TIENE EMPLEO:</p> <p>¿Cuál es su ocupación?</p>	<p>TRAILERO / TAXISTA / TRICICLERO 1</p> <p>TRABAJADOR AGRICOLA 2</p> <p>MILITAR / MARINO 3</p> <p>TRABAJA EN RESTAURANTE, BAR U HOTEL 4</p> <p>TRABAJA EN ESTE SITIO 5</p> <p>OTRO _____ 6</p>
Q49	<p>¿Es usted ahora un estudiante?</p>	<p>SI 1</p> <p>NO 2</p>
Q50	<p>¿Cuántos años de escuela completó?</p>	<p>NUMERO DE AÑOS ____ _</p>

